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THE FARM-POULTRY

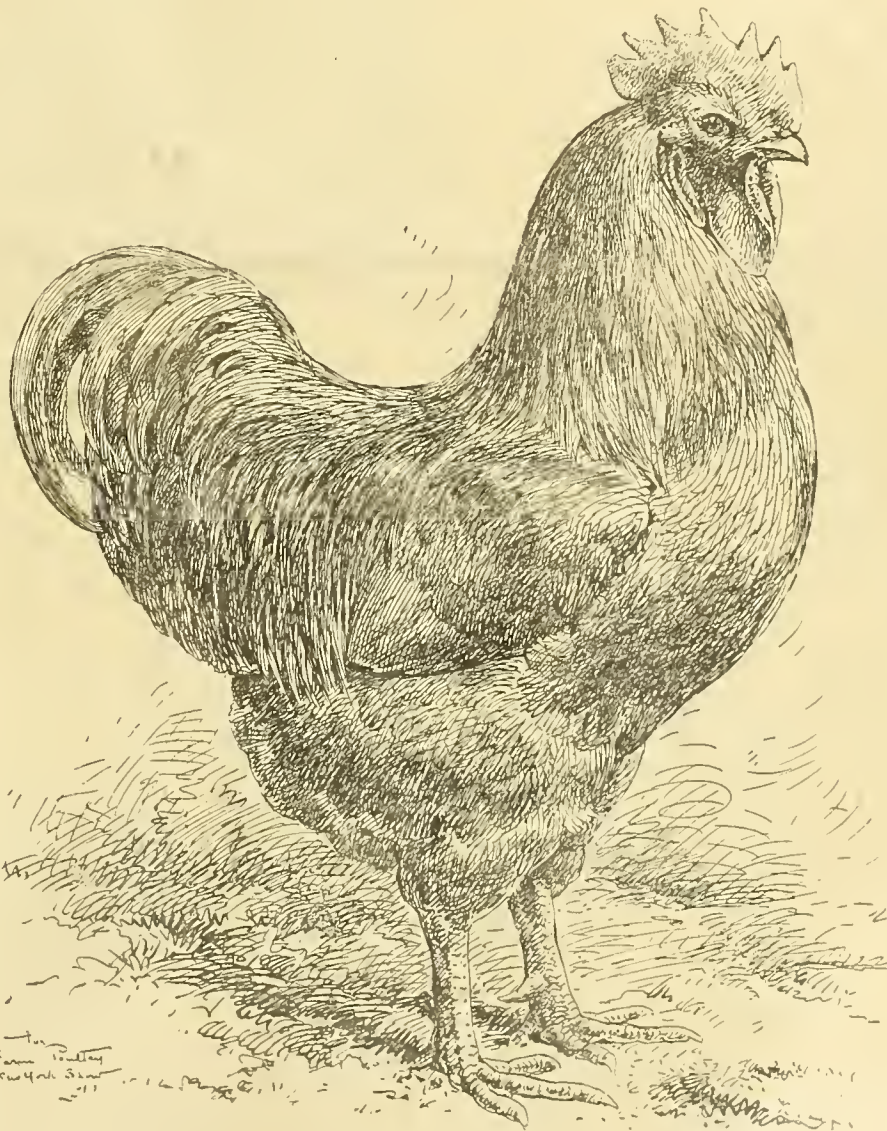
MONTHLY

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November, 1912.

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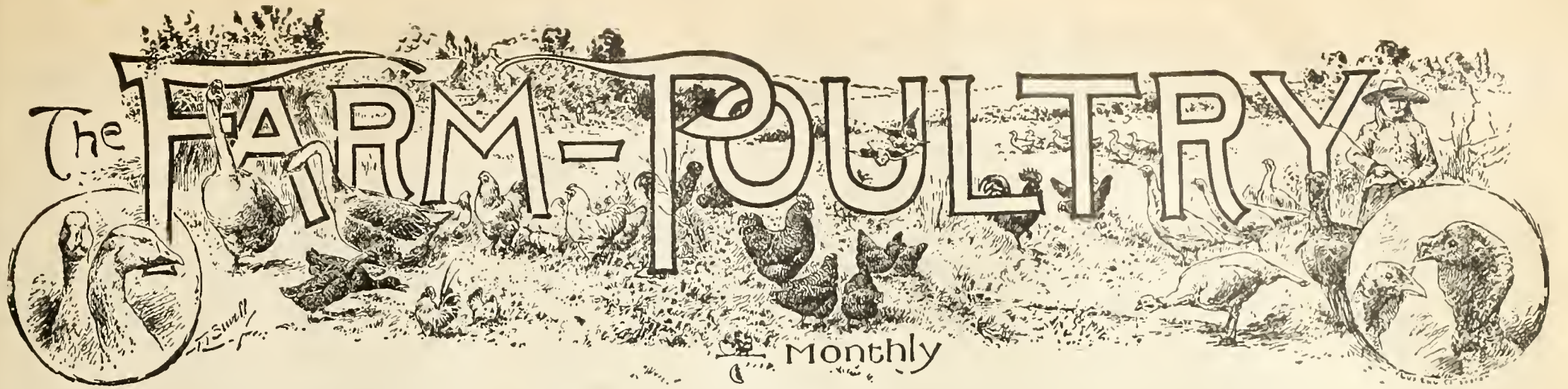
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No. 11.

How to Get Eggs in Winter.

THE first point that should be understood by those who want to get eggs in winter, when eggs are scarce and prices are high, and those who are getting good egg yields are getting big profits on the poultry they keep, is that the good egg yield in early winter is always exceptional. A lot of beginners will not believe this. They say "So-and-so tells me he or she always gets a good egg yield, and everybody knows that Such-and-such-a-one always has eggs to sell, and I know myself that last winter my neighbor who had twenty hens picked up from ten to eighteen eggs a day all winter. Now if a thing can be done once, it can be done again, and what one person can do, any other person who gives the matter the same attention can do, so you need not tell me that it is not possible."

When people take that attitude it is useless to argue with them. When they come to me personally and want me to tell them the "secret" of getting eggs in winter, which they firmly believe that I must know if I would only be frank and tell it, all I do is say: "Well, if you won't take my word for it, you must just go ahead, try all the things that seem to you worth trying, and find out from experience that what I tell you is true." One can't sit down and give time and energy to personal efforts to remove the errors on this subject from people's minds. But in an article to be circulated, where it takes no more effort on the writer's part to reach one than to reach ten, fifty, or a hundred thousand, one can go into the question fully. That is what I propose to do in this article, taking things up to present as best I can the true situation to the reader who now supposes that it is possible, regularly, to get a profitable egg yield in the early winter, for that is what is really meant when we talk about getting winter eggs. The idea is to get eggs in that part of the winter when no one else is getting them.

Let us take first the claims that certain people do get good egg yields. Anyone who closely looks into these claims finds that, with very few exceptions, they are greatly exaggerated. There is often no intention on anyone's part to misrepresent, but commonly everyone who has any grounds at all to lay claims to getting eggs in early winter, exaggerates a little, those who pass the story along exaggerate it a little bit more, and by the time five or six persons have contributed their mite toward the inflation of the records, they have quite lost resemblance to the original statement. I have had people, both men and women, and many of them, tell me remarkable stories of the good laying of their hens through a winter, and say that they had the records to show, and would look them up for me. Usually when they come to look up the records, they find that they were either not as good at any time as they supposed, or did not begin to be good near as soon as, after some lapse of time, they thought they remembered that they did. It is the same way with the stories of good egg yields through long series of years. When you come to

investigate, there is many a weak spot and many a break in the records.

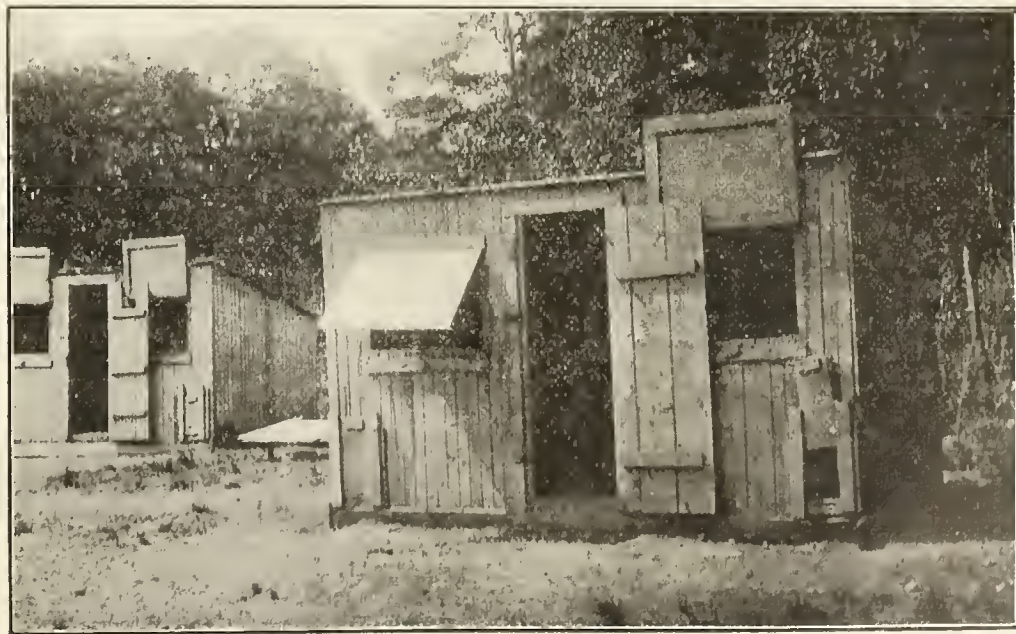
Another thing to be noted is that when most people are getting no eggs, it takes only a very few eggs to bring quite a reputation as a successful egg producer. Years ago when I was selling eggs to a private trade, I used to scour the country, when eggs were short, to get strictly fresh eggs for my customers. Again and again I



Four Pen Poultry House with Feed Room in One End at the Faunce Demonstration Farm, Sandwich, Mass.

have found that people who had the reputation among their neighbors of getting good egg yields, were getting just a few eggs from the hens that laid late into the fall and from scattering early pullets, often not more than two or three dozen eggs a week from fifty or a hundred hens. This, of course, was much better than nothing, but it was purely accidental luck.

While most of the small proportion of cases of good



Colony Poultry Houses Used at the Faunce Demonstration Farm, Sandwich, Mass.

laying in early winter reported are exaggerated — and sometimes grossly exaggerated — there are always, even in the seasons when general conditions are worst, some cases of remarkably good laying. The error most people make in regard to these is in supposing that they can be controlled—that a poultry keeper can get them regularly. If that were the case, there would never be a shortage of eggs at any time—everybody would get them. It is not because poultry keepers lack skill that egg yields and all

other results sought in poultry keeping are uncertain; it is because so many other factors besides skill enter into the case, and many of these the breeder cannot control.

Now if the reader will accept the fact that there is no certainty in this matter of egg production in early winter, it will be much easier for him to go about trying to get them, for knowing that there is no one thing that will insure results, he is much more likely to give attention to all the things that may affect results, and so to sooner secure the happy combination that brings them.

Everyone understands that if we are to get eggs in the fall and early winter from pullets, the pullets must be well grown and matured at the time we expect them to begin to lay, but everyone does not know that the average age at which pullets begin to lay marketable eggs with regularity is much higher than is usually given. Here, as in so many other places, it is easy to be misled by the somewhat exceptional cases. There are a great many cases where pullets begin to be profitable layers when quite young. I have seen Plymouth Rock pullets hatched early in May begin to lay under five months and lay remarkably well through the fall and early winter. But Rock pullets hatched a month or six weeks earlier are much more likely to make fall and early winter layers. Then why not hatch them earlier and make sure of it? The wise poultry keeper does begin to hatch his Rock pullets for layers in the latter part of March and in April, but for the various reasons that contribute to poor hatches, he does not always get them out as early as he wants to in any considerable numbers; and he is always a little bit afraid of getting them too early for fear they may begin to lay in August or September, lay a few eggs, and then go into a partial molt and not lay any more until January or February. When they do that they may not lay as many eggs before

the next annual molt as pullets several months younger, and there will be several months additional food and care to charge up against them.

I have used the Plymouth Rock as an illustration, but it would be the same with any other breed. The smaller the breed the more danger of their laying too early if hatched early, and the greater the possibility of their making late fall and early winter layers if hatched late; but weather and other conditions affecting growth are so variable from year to year that we cannot lay down any hard and fast rules. There is a very com-

mon impression that Leghorns may be hatched quite late still come into regular laying about the time real winter begins, and I think that if I could have all conditions just as I wanted them, and the breeding stock in the prime of condition at the time, I could come nearer to getting early winter eggs regularly from Leghorns hatched between the middle of May and the middle of June than from any other type of fowl. But here again we run into unfavorable conditions. If the breeding

hens have been laying through the winter, or even laying well since mid-winter, they are likely to be run down, and the chicks are not thrifty and vigorous, but grow and mature slowly.

In the article in the *Petaluma Poultry Journal*, from which I have quoted at some length elsewhere in this issue, this statement is made about the Leghorns in that vicinity: "The pullets will lay some when they are five or six months old, but this nest of eggs is not to be counted in the season. They again begin to lay when they are something like eight months old, and will lay for several months in a most prolific fashion." This, I have no doubt, is the general situation. It is the general rule nearly everywhere with all breeds of fowls that the mass of layers each year do not lay much until about eight months old. Many do not lay the preliminary season at five or six months as mentioned above. I have dwelt on this point because a great many poultry keepers, taking the lowest average age given for pullets of the breed they keep becoming profitable layers, become very impatient when that age is reached and passed without their hopes of eggs being realized. Assuming that the pullets are old enough to lay at that time, and therefore ought to be laying if other conditions were right, they begin to study to see what other condition is wrong and should be corrected. The usual way they study it is this: They take the statement of someone who claims or is reputed to be successful in getting eggs, and comparing their methods and conditions with his, assume that every difference may contain the reason they are not getting eggs.

If you compare the methods of a person whose hens are laying with those of a person whose hens are not laying and find certain differences, it is easy to conclude that if they had the same kind of stock and the man whose hens were not laying would change his practice to conform to that of the other, he would get eggs, too. But when you compare a great many cases, you find that there are persons with different breeds, using somewhat different methods, yet getting almost identical results, and also persons with the same kind of stock, apparently of the same development, using very similar methods with a great diversity in results.

It is not possible by any process of general comparison to find a breed, or a method, or a type of house, or anything else that will insure good egg production. The whole story is to have the stock of whatever breed ready to lay as soon as possible after the first of October, and then give it regular and proper attention.

The difficulties in the way of having the stock ready to lay at any particular time have been indicated. No one can do it regularly, but by aiming at it, and exerting every effort to bring the pullets along, one gets much closer to it than he would otherwise, and occasionally hits the bullseye.

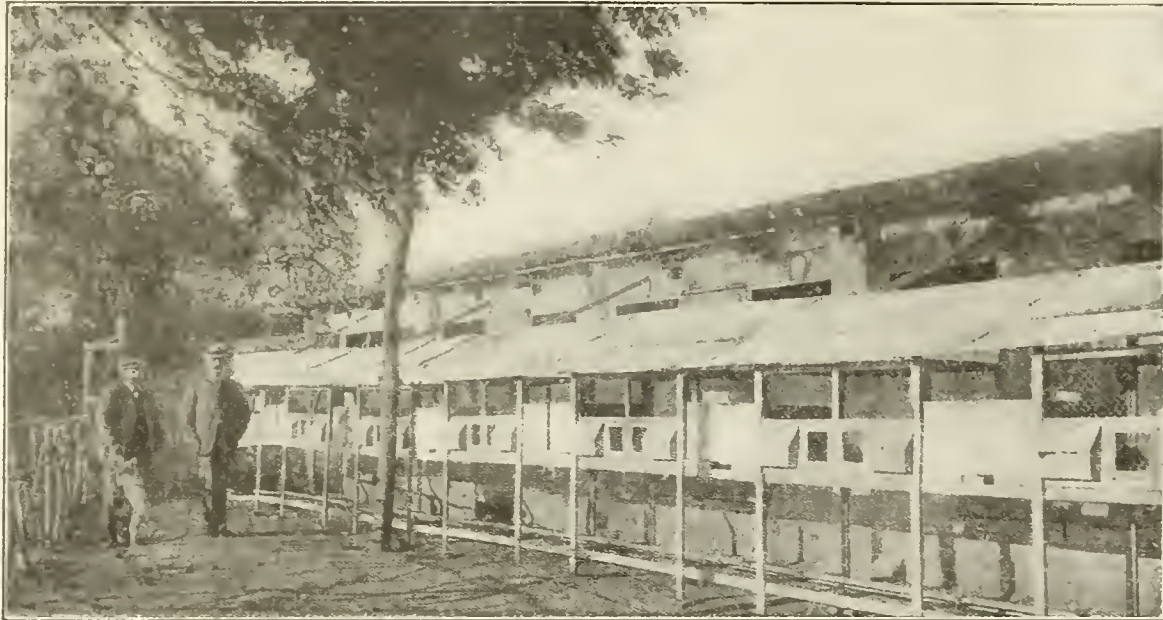
At this season of the year nothing can be done to correct errors that may have been made earlier. These are all past. There is no special treatment that should be given the backward pullets to compensate for poor conditions or lack of attention earlier. All the stock at all stages should have the best of care. I do not mean by that that the poultry keeper must be fussing with his fowls — doing something for them all the time. A great deal of such fussing is a waste of time, and some of it is harmful.

Good care consists in seeing that fowls have all their wants provided for; and if a distinction may be made between *good care* and *attention*, attention consists in seeing that what is done for the birds is done regularly and at the right time. Animals, to a much greater extent than people, are creatures of habit. Fowls have nothing in this world to consider during the greater part of a day but to pass the time eating, sunning themselves, dusting, etc. Feeding times are the most important events of the day for them. If the food is kept by them so that they can help themselves at will, the supply should not be allowed to run out. If it is given them to be eaten up within a short time, the feeding should be always as nearly as possible on time. A little difference, one way or the other, once in a while, does not have

much effect on results, but the trouble is that if we get into the habit of doing things off time we unconsciously become so irregular that results are seriously affected.

With the exception of the old hens, and occasionally a pullet that has a tendency to fatten too readily, the ration for all hens and pullets should be the same, and they should be well fed. The simplest standard ration to start with in feeding any kind of poultry is a mash in the morning of one part corn meal, two parts bran and about five per cent beef scrap; whole wheat, or good wheat screenings about a pint to eight or ten fowls at noon; cracked corn, about a quart to a dozen fowls at night; cabbages or mangels where the birds can help themselves; oyster shells always supplied; and water or snow always available. Starting with this ration one can modify it a little, if he sees occasion to do so, after feeding for a while. He may see that there would be an advantage in giving more corn meal in the mash, or more beef scrap, or increasing the wheat at noon, and decreasing the corn in the evening.

I have given this as a standard ration because the articles are those which are nearly everywhere obtainable, and nearly everywhere make the cheapest ration. But wherever it is more convenient, or some other article is cheaper, substitutions may be made. Thus where a mixture of corn and oats ground together is sold as mixed chop, or corn and oat chop, I would very much rather have a mash of equal parts of this mixture and bran than one of one part corn meal and two parts bran.



Range of Scratching Sheds at the Farm of Senor Castello, near Barcelona, Spain.

Someone will ask "Why then would it not be better for me to buy ground oats and mix one part corn meal, one part ground oats, two parts bran?" The question is a natural one. The answer is that you cannot often get ground oats where the mixed chop is not on sale.

I have known a great many people who, imagining that they must have oats, would buy oats prepared for food for human beings at high prices and use for poultry feed. The idea that oats have special virtue comes from England, and in one sense is more of a tradition than anything else. England and Scotland are good oat-growing countries, and the average quality of their oats is very much better than that of the oats in most parts of the United States. Good oats make good feed, but no better than good corn, wheat and barley, and the fowls' preference is for corn and wheat.

If a dry mash is preferred to a wet mash, the same ingredients may be used in the same proportions, and the feeder must learn to vary proportions, when there is occasion to do so, by observing how the fowls eat and how they produce. There is not, and never can be, any ration devised that will suit all kinds of fowls at all times and places and give uniformly good results without any exercise of judgment on the part of the feeder. In a proportion of cases, this will appear to happen, for a time. That is when the conditions happen to be appropriate for the ration. You can take any ration that is approximately a well balanced ration, that is an average ration, and give it to a hundred different poultrymen to be fed to a hundred flocks of the same breed, and equal in number, — the same amounts (these being ordinary average amounts) to be given to each flock; — and the feeder to use no judgment at all — simply follow hard and fast rules of feeding, and out of that hundred flocks there will be quite a number that will lay well, and perhaps some that will lay remarkably. But, nevertheless,

that does not show that the quantities are adapted to all.

Now put those hundred flocks under the charge of one poultry keeper who knows how to use judgment in feeding and the chances are that as soon as he has had time to study them a little he will, simply by varying the quantities and perhaps in a few cases the proportions, have the general average of egg production remarkably uniform in all flocks. A beginner cannot be expected to have this judgment, but if he expects to stay in poultry keeping he ought to begin to acquire it.

Getting eggs in winter does not depend upon exercise as much as is usually supposed. I have seen a lot of good early winter laying by hens that had very little exercise, and had food standing before them all the time. But when that is done, the hens — while laying well — are likely to be out of condition by spring, and of little value as breeders. They are likely also to develop liver troubles and sometimes losses due to this cause are quite heavy. It is best to litter the floor and feed grains in the litter.

The question of ventilation is an important one, but easily settled. The way to ventilate a poultry house is by keeping windows and doors in or near the front open wide enough, *day and night*, so that moisture does not condense on the inner surfaces of walls and roofs. Most people when they find this condition close the windows and doors tighter. The way to correct it is to *open them wider*. It is by circulating fresh air through the house, that the walls are kept dry.

All that the poultry keeper can do to hurry or assist egg production is to give good food in sufficient quantity, regularly, keep the house in good condition and wait for results. Feeding condiments, extra feeding of meat, etc., if used with judgment often have a good effect, but nothing will take a pullet that is two months from laying and start her quick, so that in using stimulants one must not demand too much of them.

Good care and good conditions will bring results as quick as they can be accomplished. There are no secrets and no forms oflegerdemain that suddenly transform pullets far from laying into good layers. The best practice is to stick to the method you start with until results are secured. Nine times out of ten they will come quicker

by it than by switching over to some other method.

Above all things, don't let up on care and attention because the hens are not laying. I've known people whose interest in the hens was very nearly regulated by the number of eggs they were getting. When, in spite of their indifferent care the hens began laying they began to give good care, but when egg production fell off they became indifferent. One would-be poultryman once told me that as the hens were not laying, he was keeping them on short allowance. That when they started laying he would (that was the natural inference) reward them by giving them enough to eat. If the hen could understand, the reason might work. Unfortunately the reasoning powers of the hen are very small, and the poultry keeper has to supply the most of the brains that go into poultry keeping.

What Should "Government" Not Do.

SOME people's ideas of the functions of a government, and of its relations to the individuals living under it, are very peculiar. A contributor to an agricultural paper, who furnishes it weekly with a report of a laying competition, and some comments of his own upon it, says in the last one: "This is work that ought to be done by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, without cost to the entrants. The cost of entering a pen at Storrs (\$25) deters many who would like to participate in such a contest."

Verily it does. Also the cost of running an automobile prevents many who would like to own one from enjoying that pleasure, but that is no reason why the government should pay the bills. If it is a proper duty of the Department of Agriculture to arrange to furnish official records of the performance of the laying hens of everyone who would like to have it done for him, it is impossible to conceive of anything that any individual wants done for him, without direct cost to him, that "government" ought not to do.

The Spanish Poultry Industry.

THE Spanish farmer is one of the most old fashioned in the world, and probably in no other civilized country are the methods of cultivation or of stock raising so antiquated. In the Basque and Asturian Provinces the methods employed are the same as those introduced by the Celts and Cantabrians; in Catalonia and the Provinces bordering on the Mediterranean there is little or no improvement upon the methods practised by the Greeks and Carthaginians, the latter of whom dominated Spain during the years 238 to 200 B. C. The cultivation of the olive and vine is identically similar to that described in the Old Testament, while the plough and the other rude agricultural implements in use are the same as those to be seen inscribed on the monuments of Egypt and Asia Minor.

He who is familiar with Northern or Central Spain regards the country as comparatively poor from an agricultural point of view, consisting mainly of mountains and large tracts of almost valueless soil; whereas, he who knows the South, the fertile and luxuriant Andalusia, particularly the district in the neighborhood of Malaga, where olives, lemons, oranges, and the sugar cane abound, naturally looks upon Spain as perhaps the most favored agricultural spot in all the world, a country that is, in truth, flowing with milk and honey. Before all else, Spain is an agricultural country. Possessing in many districts a light and easily cultivated soil, a favorable combination of intense heat and a sufficient supply of moisture, and an entire absence of late frosts, agriculture naturally flourishes; also, the Spaniard has always preferred farming to trade. Until within comparatively recent years Spain has been constantly at war, and this, coupled with the fact that roads are few and at times well nigh impassable, has prevented the steady development of trade. Trade, moreover, has always been regarded by the Spaniard as unworthy his attention, while farming on the other hand has ever been considered a gentleman's pursuit. Intensive rather than extensive farming is the rule, and since Spain is a thinly populated country, there are enormous tracts of land which are almost uninhabited, which could support ten times their present population. This intensive farming is again largely due to the fact that Spaniards have always been a fighting nation, and "even when permanent conquests fixed them anywhere their farm houses became castles, their meadows fields of battle, and their ploughmen and drovers fighting men. Thus a peasantry, all guerillos to the bone, living amid perpetual border warfare, exposed to the raids of the Christians, and the talas of the Moors, was not likely to possess artificial pasture and forests."

In the northern part of Spain, where there is comparatively little sun, and where the soil is not particularly fertile, the chief work of the farmer is the cultivation of maize and fruit, and the raising of cattle. The cattle are small, with short horns; there are very few horses, most of the draught work being done by cows. The west of Spain consists mostly of grazing land, and, according to the official figures, there are under sixty inhabitants per square league. Farming in this part of Spain is purely pastoral. The central region of Spain consists of vast treeless plains, interspersed with rocky and barren mountains. Some of the land is excellent, but some consists of almost pure sand, and does not pay to cultivate. This region is the granary of Spain, where corn growing—wheat and barley—is the chief occupation of the farmer. The southern and eastern districts of

Spain are probably the most fertile in the world, and this is indeed the farmer's Eden. For the most part, the farms are fairly extensive, and are generally worked by the proprietor, though there are a few places where the land is divided up into innumerable small holdings. Olive groves, vineyards, orange and lemon orchards, abound everywhere; the sugar cane flourishes in the neighborhood of Malaga; rice and raisins thrive well and prove profitable crops, while large areas of land are suitable for cotton growing. In the eighteenth century there were produced in the province of Granada in one season upwards of 300,000 lb. of cotton, while earlier



Apex Poultry House in a Spanish Palm Grove.

still the Arabs successfully cultivated the plant on the Andalusian shores.

The poultry keeper who is fortunate enough to visit Spain—as I had the pleasure of doing a few months ago—finds a good deal to interest him, but not a great deal to instruct him. Perhaps the thing that strikes one more forcibly than anything else is the opportunities the Spaniards are losing, for, if modern methods were introduced and the business was taken up in a businesslike way, great things could be achieved. For one thing, poultry are kept in surprisingly small numbers. Without actual statistics, of which there is an appalling scarcity in

surprising that their table properties are not all that can be desired. In very many cases, however, the prolificacy of the hens seems equally poor. So far as I could discover—and my enquiries were very searching—no attempt whatever is made to keep any record of egg production, and hence it is impossible to give any exact figures in this respect. But from the many enquiries I made I should say that the average production per head is not half that of American or English flocks. If anything, I am speaking too favorably of the Spanish hen. This is by no means a surprising state of affairs, since the average Spanish poultry keeper knows of no such thing as a trap nest, a pedigree layer, selection of stock, feeding for eggs, etc. His axiom seems to be "trust to luck." There are, it is true, a few exceptions, but, taking the country as a whole, there seems no desire on the part of the poultry keeper to improve his methods or the quality of his stock. I was able to find out very little about the usual methods of feeding, but it would appear to be considered that anything is good enough for poultry. In the North, maize is almost exclusively fed; in the South, feeding is unnecessary, owing to the wonderful fertility of the soil. The less said about housing the better. In the majority of cases the sheds are insanitary, they are dark and badly ventilated, while little attempt is made to whitewash the interior or to remove regularly the manure. There

are exceptions, of course, and we show some photographs taken on Senor Don Castello's poultry farm, where excellent work is being done, and where a proper course of poultry instruction is carried out.

There are six distinct breeds of Spanish poultry, three of which are well known to American poultry keepers; the remaining three, however, are little known outside their own country. The Minorca, the Andalusian, and the once famous Black Spanish are known all over America, and need no description here. Those but little known outside their own country are the Castilian, the Barbezieux, and the Prat. The first mentioned of these, the Castilian, resembles the Minorca in several details; as a matter of fact, many experts are of the opinion that the Castilian is the original type, not only of the Minorca, but of several other varieties. The chief value of the Castilian is that the hens are such excellent layers, a good strain comparing favorably with the Black Minorca or the White Leghorn. As table fowls they are poor. The chickens are hardy and grow quickly. Castilian fowls are small in body, tall, and very active; the comb is single, the ear lobes white, and the face red. The weight of an adult male averages from 6 lb. to 7 lb.; that of a female from 5 lb. to 6 lb. The Barbezieux is generally included among the French breeds, but it should really be included among the Spanish varieties, since it has probably originated from the Castilian crossed with the Gascon, the progeny again being crossed with the Castilian; thus Spanish blood greatly predominates.

The Barbezieux is a good layer, and the eggs are large, averaging nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces each. Unlike most Spanish breeds, the hen is a reliable sitter and a careful mother. The chickens grow quickly and are hardy. The edible qualities are good, the flesh being delicate, white, and of a fine flavor. The birds belonging to this variety are large and long bodied, with a long head, a single comb, red face, comb, and wattles, and white ear lobes. The Prat belongs to Catalonia, where it is very popular. It is of the general purpose class, the hens being good layers, while the flesh of the chickens is of excellent quality and texture. The weight of an adult cock varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 9 lb., and that of a hen between $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. E. T. BROWN, England.



Spanish Poultry Students at Work on Senor Castello's Farm.

Spain, it is impossible to say definitely, but I should imagine that in no European country are there less fowls kept in proportion to the acreage than there are in Spain, and yet, as I have pointed out above, some districts of Spain are the most favored in the world. There are districts, it is true, which are barren and exposed, where it is intensely hot in summer and cold in winter. In such places, the possibilities are not great, and it is small wonder that more progress has not been made.

In some ways, Spanish fowls are rather disappointing. This is particularly the case in so far as their economic qualities are concerned. Quite ninety per cent belong to the laying or non-sitting class, and it is not, therefore,



Napoleon Moneychaser--Poultry Editor.

CHAPTER XXIV. — Matty Inadvertently Becomes a Marplot.

BEING of an easy disposition, it did not occur to Matty that his employer might make some very rapid moves toward the sale of the farm. Moneychaser said nothing to him about advertising it, or about what he should do if a prospective customer called, because he proposed as soon after the time the advertisement was published as customers might be expected to appear, that either himself or his wife should be always at the farm. So there appeared to be no occasion to say anything to Matty about the matter, and as from familiarity with some of the inside workings of the *Poultry Advertiser* young Keystone had long since ceased to be very keen to get the paper as soon as issued, he had not seen the advertisement when — the very day after the first papers were mailed — an elderly gentleman and his invalid son appeared at Goldenrod Farm. Napoleon had not expected such prompt returns from his advertisement, and so had not yet established the guard duty he proposed to have. Indeed, he and his wife had taken this as one of the last opportunities they might have for some time to leave the farm together, and had gone to the city to attend to some business that required the attention of both. Matty did not suspect that they were other than ordinary visitors come to see the farm, and they did not enlighten him. They asked about the usual questions, which Matty answered in the usual way, until in a careless moment, instead of giving the regulation reply as laid down by the proprietor, he slipped in a slight mention of an opinion of his own of a somewhat different tenor.

The old gentleman noted the slip and shrewdly led him on, and soon Matty — quite forgetting his employer's interests — was telling them all about his own plans. Both listened attentively, the younger man eagerly. When Matty had concluded the young man said: "Would you take a partner?"

"I'd never thought of that. Do you mean you want to go in with me?"

"Yes. I think I would. Don't you think?" turning to his father, "that it would be a great deal better for me to go in with Mr. —?"

"Keystone," said Matty.

"And my name is Jackson. This is my father, Col. Jackson. We saw this place advertised in a paper I picked up on a news stand this morning, and as we've been talking of poultry farming for me for some time, came out to look it over. But it seems to me your plan is a lot better. Don't you think so, father?"

"I can't qualify as an expert on hen farms, but it looks good to me."

Matty hesitated. "If I'd known you were here to look things over I'd have been more careful what I said. I ought to have kept still about my plans. I'm here working for Mr. Moneychaser. I knew he had an idea of selling the farm. He suggested that I buy it, but I didn't know that he had advertised it. Under the circumstances, you can see I'd rather not talk any more about it here."

"Your name's Keystone," said Col. Jackson.

"Yes."

"Keystone. I ought to know the name. Oh, I have it. The firm with which I used to be connected used to do some business with a man of that name in Pittsburgh."

"That might have been my father. We live in Pittsburgh."

"Well — I can see that you don't want to talk your business with us on your employer's time and premises, when we came here to look his proposition over. But, as you and my son seem to have come together by good luck, — suppose the first time you can, you come to the city to see us and we'll talk it over."

"I'll do that. I can't say, though, how soon I can get away. I'm rather tied here for the present. I feel under obligation to stay with Mr. Moneychaser as long as he needs me."



A Four Legged Gosling.

Photograph from Arthur P. Hooper, Haverhill, Mass.

"There's no hurry. Any time. Well, as long as we're here, Ralph, we may as well look over the rest of the place."

Before they were through, Mr. and Mrs. Moneychaser returned. The Jacksons would have passed themselves off as ordinary visitors and taken their departure as soon as possible, but Napoleon thought that they looked like people who might be interested in his proposition. He hardly thought that they could have come so soon in response to his advertising, but, being there, he had no

"Your son looks like a man who needed a few years of outdoor life. Nothing like a poultry farm to build up a run-down constitution. Light, easy work; interesting all the time, and good money in it. Now if you wanted to buy — I'm just looking for a purchaser for this place. I have my paper to attend to and can't give it attention. I did try to run it with the young man who showed you around as manager, but, while he did very well for me as an apprentice, he's no good when you leave him to rely upon himself, and I must give it up. I'm just keeping him on now, because I dislike to drop him. I hope something will turn up that he can get into before I make a sale. Though he'll never make a poultryman in the world, he would be quite a useful man in some combinations."

"If we're going to catch that train, father," said young Jackson, consulting his watch, "we'd better go, or we'll have to walk faster than I want to. I'll just look up Mr. Keystone and say good-bye."

"Your man happens to be the son of an old acquaintance of mine," remarked Col. Jackson, as his son disappeared.

"Indeed," said Napoleon, wondering how far he had blundered in giving Matty the character he had.

"Yes, a business acquaintance; so slight that I had quite forgotten him until the name, which is an unusual one, recalled him. However, we may renew our acquaintance on more intimate terms. The two young men seem to have taken quite a fancy to each other, and as I understand Keystone is going into poultry farming down in Delaware, and my son has some notion of the business, they may go together. That remains to be seen. I suspect that Ralph has gone to arrange for a conference. This isn't really any of your business, but since you have seen fit to talk about the young fellow as you have, I'll merely say that we did come out here to look your farm over with a view to buying. Accidentally, we learned that young Keystone was going in for himself, and Ralph asked him if he would take a partner. He declined to talk business here, but I've no doubt we will meet before long. Good day, sir."

Napoleon was so taken aback that he had not a word to say. But when the visitors were gone he descended upon Matty in great wrath. "You're a pretty fellow! Queering business for me, and taking a customer right out of my hands on the farm."

"I hadn't the least intention," protested Matty.

"Of course not," sneered Napoleon. "Well, you've made one mess, and the quicker you take yourself off the better."

"I'll go tonight. I can pack my trunk in two hours."

"Oh, I didn't mean that."

"I suppose not; but I'm going."

"You are not going to leave me in the lurch like this, are you? There's no one but a boy to do the work."

"Oh, I guess you'll get along some way. I don't care to stay. I don't like your attitude. I want you to

understand that you can't talk that way to me. I don't have to take it from you."

"Tis up to you to stay your month out and quit with a good record."

"I'll make you a present of what you owe me on this month, and as to the record, that doesn't worry me any."

So Matty went, with a hasty farewell to Miss Shrubbs, and was relieved to find that the young woman took his departure with quite cheerful unconcern.

(To be Continued).



White Leghorn Chickens in Corn Field.

intention of letting them get away without making an effort to interest them.

So he found an excuse for sending Matty away and began to sound them.

"Interested in the business?"

"Not especially," replied Col. Jackson. "We're just sight seeing."

But an elderly man with a half-invalid son, inspecting poultry farms, Napoleon could consider only in the light of one who had more than a passing interest in the subject, and he was not to be put off.

The Faunce Demonstration Farm.

ON THE return trip from Owen Farms in the latter part of August, I stopped at Sandwich to visit the Faunce Demonstration Farm. Not having kept posted on the fall fair dates, I did not know that the Barnstable Fair was on at this time until I changed cars at Buzzard's Bay, and found there a crowd of people going to the fair. I concluded then that I would probably not find the superintendent, Mr. A. W. Doolittle at the farm, and would have to go on to the fair to see him. As luck would have it, just as I was leaving the train at Sandwich, I spied him in the crowd getting aboard. There was just time to exchange a word as the train pulled out. Then telling Mr. Doolittle I would see him later at the fair, I started for the farm, about a mile or more from the station.

I cannot give a better preliminary statement of the purpose of this farm than that contained in the descriptive circular which is published for general distribution.

"Its purpose is to demonstrate the possibilities and the profit of raising poultry, vegetables, and fruit on Cape Cod; to encourage the farmers to try better methods on their own land; to aid in the teaching of Agriculture and industrial subjects to the boys and girls in our schools; and to assist in every way possible the widespread interest in community betterment now apparent on Cape Cod."

This work was established by a bequest of the farm of fifty acres and a sum of \$20,000 by Mrs. Harriet M. Faunce, as a memorial to her son, Dr. Robert H. Faunce.

The greater part of the farm is woodland. The homestead consists of a good dwelling house and barn, adjoining which is cleared land about some ten acres in extent. There is another smaller dwelling on the opposite side of the road belonging to the estate. This is occupied by the superintendent, whose family is small, while the rental of the large house adds to the income of the farm. There is quite a large greenhouse on the premises, and the grounds near the dwelling were originally laid out on ornamental lines, and during the life of Dr. Faunce were maintained in a very attractive condition. As the only funds available are the income from the endowment fund, from the rent of the house, and the

produce of the farm, the work is necessarily on a very modest scale, but it has already brought good local results, and it is to be hoped that bequests from other sources will be added.

The farm is not especially well adapted to farming for profit. It is not a piece of land that would attract a farmer looking for choice land. But it presents fairly the average conditions of small farms in this section, and is fairly typical of small farms throughout southern New England. It is on that account much more suitable for its purpose than an ideal tract of farming land.



View of the Faunce Demonstration Farm at Sandwich, Mass., Showing Fruit and Garden Plots.

As indicated in the statement of the purpose of the farm, poultry is given special attention. "The Cape" has always been quite celebrated for the production of eggs and poultry, although the people here have by no means lived up to their opportunities. The intention being to give special attention to poultry, and it being necessary that the superintendent should be a thoroughly practical man, the choice fell on Mr. Doolittle, who had been for some years with Prof. Gowell at the Maine Experiment Station, and afterwards employed on various large poultry farms. From my point of view, the fact

that, after a considerable experience on some of the egg farms for which the biggest claims have been made, Mr. Doolittle became thoroughly convinced that the place for poultry is on the general farm, is a pretty good certificate of fitness to manage a plant of this kind. His poultry training is now tempered by just the attitude a man needs to maintain a rational view of the place of poultry culture in agricultural economics. I had the opportunity to know something of Mr. Doolittle's views, and of the reasons for them, before he went to this farm. Hence I was prepared to find, as I did, that while the

poultry plant on the farm was being developed steadily, other lines were growing in proportion. The young orchard set out a little over two years ago, and now having three season's growth, is the best that I have seen for this period. Small fruits are grown quite extensively, and two beds of asparagus have been started.

As much as possible of the produce of the farm is sold locally, but it has already been found that by stimulating local production the farm quickly shuts off this outlet for its own products, and must send them elsewhere. It would appear that, as local production in any line increases, the farm would naturally become the center of a co-operative selling movement.

The superintendent now has as assistants two young men who reside in the town. There ought to be an opportunity here to develop a system for training non-resident pupils, but that cannot be done at present. The superintendent is in charge of instruction in poultry culture in the Sandwich High School, supplies the Cape papers with articles on agriculture, and is at the call of, apparently, every organization and individual

in the Cape district who wants information and advice. The registration in the visitor's book shows that the people of the district are taking a lively interest in the work. Outside visitors are principally those engaged in educational work and in journalism, though as the farm becomes better known it will attract a more miscellaneous class.

At the Barnstable Fair in the afternoon, I found the exhibit of the farm located in a tent with exhibits of the Agricultural College and the State Forestry Department attracting a great deal of interest, Mr. Doolittle being kept busy answering questions.

Fairness to Varieties in Laying Contests.

IN THE *American Poultry World* I notice a communication from Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, in charge of the Missouri Laying Competition in which he says: "We do not think it fair to any variety to have eighteen pens of one variety and only one or two pens of another variety. The one with eighteen pens entered would naturally be expected to win for they have a much better opportunity for doing so, therefore we have decided to require all varieties to have the same number of pens next season. Every variety entered will have the same representation and the same show to win. We also require every bird to be standard bred. No disqualified birds will be admitted. We believe that standard bred poultry will lay as well or better than scrubs and every bird in the next contest is expected to score 90 or more points."

The essence of *fairness* to varieties or breeds in laying competitions does not consist in arranging that they shall have equal numerical representation. While it is true that other things being equal the varieties or breeds most numerous represented have the best chance to win, and while the conditions are supposed to be made the same for all varieties, the idea that *equality* in such matters is fair is a delusion and a snare.

One of the objects of having different types of fowls is to have fowls that are adapted to different methods and

different conditions. Even if that were not the object it would be a result of the development of differences in types. The adaptabilities of the different types of fowls are quite well understood. If anyone does not understand them, it is not because the information is not available. It is manifestly not fair to a breed or variety to test it in competition with another under conditions known to be favorable to the other but not favorable to it. From a competitive standpoint that is merely unfair; from a common sense standpoint it is aimless and absurd. The fair test of breeds and varieties, or of types, is a test to determine under what conditions and by what method of treatment they will do their best, — to determine as far as possible what differences must be made in the treatment of different types of birds to get good egg yields from them.

The educational value of such a test would depend first upon the ability of the person in charge to handle different types and different stocks of fowls; then on his ability to explain his results.

There is also the question of differences in stocks of the same variety. One may lay well, another very poorly under the same conditions. The fact is of no particular consequence to the public, unless the person in charge can tell why one laid well and the other poorly. It is not for the general good to create the impression

that the man whose hens happened to lay the most eggs in such and such a competition, under a particular method of treatment, has a "strain" that those who want to get lots of eggs should buy. What would be for the general advantage would be to have an expert poultryman take sample pens of different types, different heredity, environment, etc., do the best that could be done with them and then give the public an intelligent account of what he had done.

Another point in the above quoted paragraph worth consideration is the statement in regard to standard bred stock. Those in charge of the work might just as well take the position that any breed they might arbitrarily select should be excluded from competition. The idea of applying the disqualifications of the standard which many consider ridiculous even when applied to exhibition specimens, to hens in a laying competition is preposterous. Why, no sane breeder would go to that length in mating up his breeding stock.

But even if those in charge of a competition believe that standard birds and especially high scoring birds are superior layers, why do they bar others out or discourage people from entering them? If the view of the managers is right, they ought to be willing to let the results show it. Is it fair to debar the non-standard bird and the bird disqualified for exhibition purposes from a laying competition?

TOPICS OF

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THE TIMES

As to Specialty Club Standards.

WE NOTE with interest that the first of the October exchanges to arrive, *The Inland Poultry Journal*, contains this editorial:

"As we look at it, this increased price of Standards and the jumping of price, apparently without cause, and in the middle of revision, will drive the specialty clubs to getting out their own standard for the breed or variety in which they are interested, and to sell them at a price of not to exceed twenty-five cents each, but President Hicks says this cannot be done. He states further that they would be subject to fine for infringement of copyright; he also says the American Poultry Association is too strong today to allow clubs to make standards. * * * Any club that decides to do so can frame a word description of their breed and sell or give the text away; and so long as they do not copy the text or illustrations of the present copyrighted Standard of the American Poultry Association, there is no law in this country, or that of any other country that we know of, that would prevent them from so doing. So far as the American Poultry Association being so big, it is just big enough right now to be top heavy."

What's that about pride going before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall? More than a year ago a member who we think has probably attended more meetings of the association at his own personal expense than most, in a personal letter to the writer expressed the opinion that the association would not come to its senses and finally get down to its proper business of being simply the organization of poultrymen until it had once more struck the bottom with a dull, sickening thud.

The writer, replying at that time, expressed the belief that the association by the natural process of evolution of the branches would work around on the right basis in time to avoid such a jolt, but we are free to confess that just at present we have a better opinion of the other fellow's judgment than of our own. The A. P. A., as it proceeds at present, appears to take the ground that each new fault or folly that it commits and "gets away with," gives it a special license to go farther in pursuing what look like its own interests, regardless of the interests of the poultry industry.

The association has no claim whatever upon the support or "loyalty" of any poultryman, member, or non-member, except as it unselfishly serves poultry interests. If the A. P. A. is going to make its indirect means of getting revenue an obstacle to the progress of poultry interests, poultrymen will have to take other means of advancing their interests.

The situation as it exists today is simply this: The business of producing well bred poultry is overdone because the demand for the ordinary good breeding stock does not keep pace with the demand for high class exhibition stock. This is not because the people who ought to have ordinary good breeding stock are all supplied, but because they are not supplied. The masses of amateur breeders haven't got what they need because they don't know what they need.

The best way to educate them is to give them standards that they can understand. You can't educate amateurs to better stock and higher prices by trying to sell them a book, that is really of no use to them, for two dollars, but you can start anyone who is interested in good poultry on the way to buy, breed, and exhibit it by putting into his hands, as early as possible in his poultry career, a correct standard description of the breed in which he is interested, in form which he can understand.

A lot of people in this country need to wake up to the fact that the general stock of poultry, supposed to be improved poultry, is not as good as it was ten or fifteen years ago. There is more of it, but the practical quality is not as high. There is no one thing that would do as much to carry out the motto which is a favorite with one of our contemporaries, "Better poultry and more of it," than an unrestricted distribution of authorized descriptions of breeds and varieties. Before we make much more progress toward better poultry and more of it, we must have better standards, and more people must have them. If the A. P. A. will not give them,

the specialty clubs must. It would be sheer folly for them to sit idle because the A. P. A. does nothing.

The time is ripe for a number of substantial booms in breeds and varieties that have been neglected or are just plodding along. Some of the popular breeds that have simply been marking time of late, could come back strong, and the breeders do a lot of business, if they made a general campaign of educational publicity for their breed or variety. The A. P. A. is stronger than one specialty club. Before a combination of the specialty clubs it would simply wither away.

Suppose ten, fifteen, or twenty of the leading specialty clubs organize a working association, hire a general secretary, to give all his time to the business which ten, fifteen, or twenty secretaries now do as they can, adopt and publish their own standards, hold club shows only when birds are judged by the club standard, and, in a general way, look after their interest with an eye to business, where would the A. P. A. stand? Suppose one specialty club cuts loose and works for itself and for its members instead of sitting down and meditating on the greatness of the things the A. P. A. is going to do sometime, what could the A. P. A. do about it? Whatever it might do would be good advertising for that club.

If you can tell us what club or clubs are going to get out standards of their own and distribute them widely, we can tell you what breeds or varieties will enjoy the boom that is already a little bit overdue.

Licensed Lecturers.

THE method of licensing judges of poultry by the A. P. A. cannot be said to work well enough to be a recommendation of that plan of certifying lecturers, but it seems as if there ought to be some way of preventing people, more fluent of speech than versed in poultry lore, from distributing their vagaries from the lecture platform. The man with a very little and partial knowledge of poultry culture who, with all the assurance imaginable, mounts the platform to tell novices how to keep poultry is a much more undesirable person, more dangerous to the welfare of his community than one who goes about expounding absurd theories that amuse some, and that no one ever tries to apply.

We heard the other day of one whose practical experience was bounded on all sides by the fences of a city yard, who goes about proclaiming that the way he does things is the only way, and whose "gift of gab" and positiveness convinced many of his hearers that there was no use trying to keep poultry at all unless you kept it just as he did. "Why," said our informant, "his ideas of housing are awful; but he gives his lectures, and people go home and pull their poultry houses to pieces and make them over, just as he says they should be. It ought to be stopped. The man doesn't know what he is talking about."

But how are we going to stop it? This is a land of free speech. It is a case of the blind leading the blind, but it is within the province of the blind who want to be led right to find out whether the leader can see or is as blind as themselves. At the same time it is open to any sort of organization to give its certificate, for whatever it may be worth, to lecturers. The A. P. A. has done this. We have not heard, however, that its certificate has either hindered or helped anyone. This may not be the fault of either the lecturers or the A. P. A. In our opinion, it simply means that the public does not recognize that the A. P. A. is competent to pass on the qualifications of lecturers. In the case of poultry judges, it is different. The licensed judge idea is much more popular among the people who exhibit at small fairs than anywhere else. They prize the decisions of a licensed judge just as they used to prize the score cards of any judge before the days of licenses.

We opine that if a group of colleges would undertake to put the stamp of approval on some lecturers, — and not on others, it would not be long before many associations would insist upon certified lecturers. But there are some very practical difficulties in the way of the colleges doing this. However we may reason around it, we come back in the end to the proposition that anyone may talk to whoever will listen, and it is up to the listener to discriminate between the sense and the nonsense.

The Revival of Business.

THE United States is witnessing at this time a remarkable state of affairs. Previous to this year, presidential campaigns have, for a long time, had a depressing effect on business. Everyone has waited to see how the election would go. There has as a rule been more sentiment (not very intelligent sentiment either) than sense in this. Political orators and organs have done all in their power to make it appear that prosperity depended upon the success of the ticket they favored, and people overstocked with partisan feeling, but short on memory, were easily persuaded to become what the political prophets of their own faith wanted them to believe. So all kinds of business halted until the election was over and then most of them went on just as they would have done had the result been different.

But this year all efforts to alarm the country fell flat because people have for several years been groaning under the high cost of living, and because after a long period of unusual dullness in many lines of business, the assurance of bumper crops was immediately followed by a spontaneous revival of business in many lines. Conditions and the people have quite ignored the political prophets outgivings about the possible effects of politics on business. It has been almost amusing to observe how feebly some who used to roar about politics are now expressing the same sentiments in feeble chirps.

People, most of them, are sick and tired of politics and politicians, — forget them as much as possible and attend to their regular business. They see, as never before, that the prime factor in prosperity is good crops, and they realize that those who sit and wait until after the election are going to be a long way behind their competitors in the race for business.

The evidences of the general revival of business have not been more marked in the last two months than the evidences of revival of business among the poultry interests. All signs indicate increased activity and confidence. To some extent unfavorable conditions of the past year will continue to exert an influence. They always do. But people feel a great deal more sure of future business now than they did three months ago.

Home Missionary Work.

THE exploitation of "the systems" interested a lot of people in poultry keeping, who having found that the large claims made were a delusion, are now in the frame of mind where rational methods will appeal to them. It should be the mission of poultry keepers of some successful experience everywhere to keep a lookout for novices of this class and give them occasionally a word that will steer them in the right direction. Don't try, however, to expound to those disappointed in a system your whole theory of poultry keeping. Just give them a pointer now and then, when the opportunity comes to do so without emphasizing their failure.

Wanted — Shorter Poultry Shows.

SHORTER shows and more of them, would immensely benefit the poultry interests of this country. For financial reasons the large shows in the large cities must occupy a week. Even then bad weather may make the show run behind. But there is no need of having shows in small places run from three to five days. If there were more one and two day shows it would be much better for all concerned, and we believe that a widespread adoption of the one day rule would be the best of all.

The shows of this class ought to be educational rather than competitive. Not that the competitive feature should be eliminated, but it should be subordinate, an incident of the function, not its principal feature. A one day show would necessarily be a local show. To such a show, as a rule, every exhibitor could come in person. The policy should be not to secure large quantities of exhibits, but to have each exhibitor bring his best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, in each variety he exhibited. Then the judge, in the presence of the exhibitors, should make his awards and give his reasons. Such methods would be educational — for the judges as well as for the exhibitors.

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Farm-Poultry Pub. Co.

Breeding Better Poultry.

I HAVE always maintained that the farm was the ideal place to raise poultry. As farmers, we have come to realize the advantages of pure bred animals, whether for the dairy, sheep fold, or swine house. Why have we not proved the same with poultry? Only about eight per cent of all poultry kept on farms in the United States are pure breeds. When the poultry fanciers and exhibitors come to realize, if they ever will, that vigor and type are more valuable than color and condition, then will the farmer welcome the pure bred fowls.

However, I believe in taking conditions as they are and making the most of them. The utility poultry raiser can do much to improve his own flock. No other kind of farm live stock responds so readily to the breeders' demands. Just think of the hundreds of varieties and breeds at present. They are all related to the same common ancestors. We have read and heard much of late years about breeding for egg production. Two hundred egg strains and more are now widely advertised. That kind of argument "listens well," as they say, but what does it mean? It means nothing; absolutely nothing. Advertisers wish to infer that by selecting each year hens that have laid two hundred eggs or more, they have bred up their strain so that all the pullets are such heavy layers.

Yes, it sounds quite feasible, but, wait a minute; do not compare it to breeding up a dairy herd for milk production. Laying eggs is a reproductive function, and in working for egg production we are dealing with an entirely different proposition. No cattle breeder ever proposed to breed for more calves. We say one calf a year is the way nature intended, and it is extremely unlikely that man will ever change the rule.

I do believe that we can improve egg production by intelligent breeding, but not exactly that way. I well remember as a boy of stealing eggs from a flicker's nest just as fast as she laid them. I have known of as many as thirty eggs being deposited by one of these birds. Six is the usual number, but owing to that natural desire to reproduce, the number is often multiplied in such instances. Scientists tell us the ovules or embryo eggs are found in very young pullets. That eggs are not created as the bird grows, but are there from the very first. They simply develop. It follows, then, that the successful poultry keepers will foster the development of those eggs. How can we do it?

By keeping the hen in congenial surroundings, and supplying food in correct proportions and amounts to enable her to nourish the eggs and lay them as rapidly as possible. All right so far, but what are the limiting factors to this rapid egg production? The answer immediately is the vigor and health of the hens. Yes, this excessive activity of the reproductive organs exerts a tremendous strain on the bird's system. It then is obvious that, other things being equal, the hens possessing the strongest constitutions will be the best layers.

Now this is nothing new. Some of our good results have been gained by following out this theory. Very often by breeding from the best layers we have bred from the most vigorous, and so have insured health and strength in the next generation. But experience has shown us that very often the heavy layer begets weakly offspring. She has taxed her system too much. My experience leads me

to believe that another very important advantage is gained by thus breeding only from the selected vigorous hens. That is in the hatching and raising of the chicks. If, instead of blaming the incubator or brooder at this time of year, we would resolve to have our breeding flock in perfect condition next year, we would be dollars and cents in.

A little method which is perfectly practical on any farm is to select in December or January the best layers of good appearance, and allow them freedom. Let them stay out fair weather or foul, and get hardy, tough and healthy. Never mind how cold the roost is; if it is dry and protected from drafts the fresh air can be depended on to stave off frosted combs, etc. Eggs from yearling hens kept under such conditions, and mated with an early hatched cockerel, are not only sure to hatch well, but white diarrhea, bowel trouble, or leg weakness will be unknown among the chicks. Pullets raised from such chicks will give us a more vigorous flock, and then, if properly managed, an absolutely undefeatable egg strain.

A. L. CLARK.

Madison Square Garden Show.

A welcome caller at this office one morning early in October was Mr. H. V. Crawford, secretary of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association. Mr. Crawford spent the summer in Europe with a grandson and granddaughter, devoting most of the time to sightseeing with them, but occasionally taking a few days for poultry matters. Although abroad for pleasure, he did not neglect the interests of the New York show, and England will be again well represented at the Garden. There will be exhibits from Belgium also, special classification being provided for these.

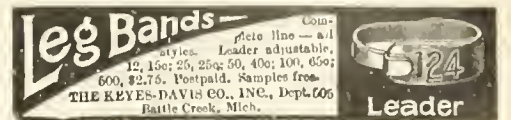
The Garden show seems to be the real center of action in the international relations of fanciers at present. It is about time some of our leading fanciers were reciprocating. What most prevents that is the general feeling that the British fancier is a little bit too slow to take the something that is different to warrant an American breeder in going over there with the best American model birds. Perhaps our breeders would find it to their advantage to study English ideas and send over some of the kind our cousins want. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

About Eating Backward.

A curious error occurred in the article the editor of this paper furnished for the August *Crop Report* of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. In it he quoted the old saying "Geese eat everything before them and foul everything behind them." The types make it read: "Geese eat everything before them and foul everything behind them." It is quite a natural error; but the result is certainly curious.

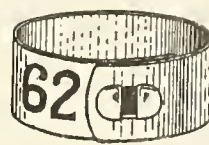
Show Secretaries Take Notice.

The Rhode Island White Club of America will give five handsome club ribbons, one each for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and pen in any show in U. S. For particulars and application blanks for joining the club, address the sec'y-treas., Mrs. C. M. Vertrees, Cecilia, Ky.



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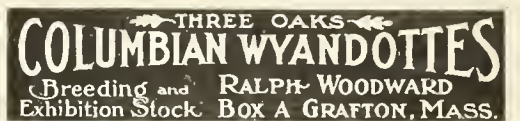
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Leg Band—12 for 12c.; 25 for
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Education, Experiment and Investigation.

This department is designed to keep poultrymen informed of what is being done in educational, experimental, and research poultry work. Mention is made of everything of interest in this line, and abstracts of important bulletins and reports are given. The editor is not responsible for statements made or views expressed—except to report them correctly—and makes no comments in this department on matters mentioned in it. Matters introduced here, which seem to him to call for comment, will be treated elsewhere. Readers wishing his opinion on others will be answered either in the "Editor's Question Box" or in a special article, as the occasion may require.

Get 200 Eggs A Year Per Hen

Your hens that grow fat and lazy won't lay. All they need is the regular care and feed and something to tone up the dormant egg organs, then they'll lay.

Nearly 20 years ago Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) compounded a number of bitter tonics, along with iron for the blood and nitrates to help throw off the waste. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a positive egg producer, because it helps poultry convert the maximum amount of feed into eggs.

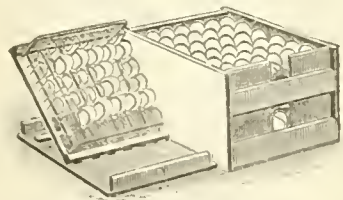
Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

is not a food or food substitute—it's a tonic—a bracer. It makes hens lay more eggs—helps chicks to maturity and by keeping the system robust enables poultry to ward off Gapes, Roup, Cholera and other ailments. Doesn't cost much—a penny's worth feeds 30 fowl per day. Start in now and get 200 eggs a year per hen.



1½ lbs. 25c. (mail or express 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. post \$2.50. Except in Canada and the extreme West. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, Free.

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Having been used for over fourteen years they have had a thorough test, and are acknowledged to be the Best and Safest Egg Carriers made. Manufactured in seven sizes. Send for price list.

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FRESH CUT ROOTS
—contain great quantities of egg-making material. Makes your hens lay! Save money on feed—increases your profits. Keeps all fowls in top notch condition. Banner Root Cutter makes enough feed in 5 minutes for entire flock. Cuts fast, in ribbon-like strips—easy for chicks to eat.

More EGGS! No. 7 Banner Root Cutter

cuts all vegetables—potatoes, cabbages, etc. Has adjustable steel knives. Low priced, nicely finished. Send name now on postal for free book of all facts. Address: O. E. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich.

New Jersey Experiment (Station Ration).

The following system of feeding for egg production is a result of extended experimental work at the New Jersey State Experiment Station. In the use of this or of any other ration, it must be distinctly understood that there is no such thing as a best ration, for with different breeds, under various conditions and environments, there will need to be a variety of feeding. Hence, any ration which is giving good success should be continued until some other one can be tried out in an experimental way.

The following is the New Jersey State Dry Mash, and the supplemental rations which are designed for the complete feeding of laying hens throughout the winter, together with what modifications are necessary for summer feeding.

Table No. 1.—Mixture No. 1.

KIND OF FOOD.	DRY MASH.						Cost.
	Amount by Weight, Lbs.	Amount by Measure, Qts.	Dry Matter.	Ash or Mineral Matter.	Protein.	Carbohydrates Plus Fat x 2½.	
Wheat Bran,	200	380	176.0	11.6	24.2	90.6	\$3.20
Wheat Middlings,	200	240	176.0	7.6	25.6	121.4	3.50
Ground Oats,	200	200	178.0	6.0	18.4	113.6	3.30
Corn Meal,	100	95	89.0	1.5	7.9	76.4	1.65
Gluten Meal,	100	80	92.0	.8	25.8	65.6	1.70
* Meat Scrap (H. G.),	100	86	89.3	4.1	66.2	31.1	3.00
Short Cut Alfalfa,	100	200	92.0	7.4	11.0	42.3	1.60
Total,	1,000	1,381	892.3	39.0	179.1	541.0	\$17.95
Average to one pound,		1.38	.892	.039	.179	.541	\$.018

Nutritive Ratio, 1—3.02.

* NOTE.—The quality of the different brands of meat scrap is very variable, and should a lower grade with less protein and more fat be used it would raise the nutritive ratio slightly.

Keep this mash before the birds all the time in large self-feeding hoppers. The hoppers used should be large enough so that one filling will last from one to two weeks at the least.

During the molting season or the months of July, August and September, it is advisable to substitute oil meal for the gluten in the same proportion, to hasten the growth of feathers. As soon as the birds get out on green grass, the alfalfa can be gradually omitted; also meat scraps are gradually reduced in amount as soon as the birds get out on free range, and can find insects and grubs. The extent to which the above mash can be cut during the summer will depend upon the character and amount of range which the birds have during that time.

The above dry mash is designed especially for the feeding of White Leghorns. Where heavier breeds are kept such as Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, especially yearling or two year old hens, the tendency will be to take on an excess of fat. Under these conditions it is the best policy to restrict the amount of mash eaten by leaving the hopper open during the afternoon only, thus inducing the birds to work more for the cracked grains fed in the litter.

The following modification of the above mash will be found very economical for summer feeding, the change from one to the other being made gradually as soon as the birds are on free range with plenty of natural forage.

Table No. 2.—Mixture No. 1A.

KIND OF FOOD.	SUMMER DRY MASH.						Cost.
	Amount by Weight, Lbs.	Amount by Measure, Qts.	Dry Matter.	Ash or Mineral Matter.	Protein.	Carbohydrates Plus Fat x 2½.	
Wheat Bran,	200	380	176.0	11.6	24.2	90.6	\$3.20
Wheat Middlings,	100	120	88.0	3.8	12.8	60.7	1.75
Ground Oats,	100	100	89.0	3.0	9.2	56.8	1.65
Gluten Meal,	50	40	46.0	.4	12.9	32.8	.85
Meat Scrap,	25	21	22.3	1.0	16.5	8.0	.75
Total,	475	561	421.3	19.8	75.6	243.9	\$8.20
Average to one pound,		1.18	.887	.04	.158	.513	\$.017

Nutritive Ratio, 1—3.22.

As supplemental to the dry mash, the scratching ration (Table No. 3) of whole grain is fed every morning, winter and summer, about 9 o'clock, in deep litter. Its primary object, aside from its nutritive value, is to induce exercise. About 5 pounds of the scratching ration is fed to each 100 birds on the floor of the house or under some shelter, where the litter is dry and where there is protection from cold winds.

At 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, depending on the season, a night ration is fed, composed of whole grains and cracked grains at the rate of 10 pounds to each 100 birds. (See Table No. 4).

It will be noted that this manner of feeding gives to the birds the materials suitable for supplying the heat to the body during the night. The above night ration is designed for White Leghorns;

TOO LATE



DON'T be "Too Late!"

You have seen your chickens moping, sneezing, coughing, eyes watering and heads swollen. You have seen them fight for breath and die. That's ROUP. It's humane to relieve—it's dollars saved to cure them.

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does the work. 50c and \$1.00. If dealer hasn't it, send to us. Money refunded if it ever fails.

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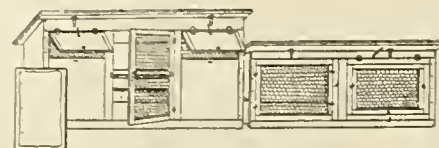
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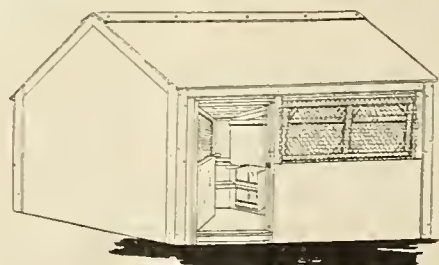
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Coop for 12 Hens, \$10.



10 ft. x 10 ft. Portable House, \$30.00.

Colony Houses, Oat Sprouters, Shipping Coops, Grain Chests, Yard Gates, Nests, etc. Write for free circular showing 20 different cuts.
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**Good Breeders
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**THE OLD RELIABLE
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**Insures Clean Fowls—
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O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 315 Traders Bldg., Chicago

oats should be soaked in water at a temperature of from 60° to 70° F., for about forty-eight hours in pails or galvanized wash tubs, and during this soaking process there should be added from five to ten drops of formalin to kill the spores of moulds and to insure a clean, sweet feed. After soaking they are spread out about one inch thick on trays, which are placed in a sprouting rack, seven to each rack, the trays being ten inches apart, and kept at a temperature of from 60° to 80°.

In from seven to ten days, depending on the temperature, they will have developed sprouts about three to four inches long, as well as a massive root development, the entire mass being very tender and succulent. The birds will eat this ravenously. About one square inch of feeding surface is supplied daily to each bird, or what they will clean up quickly. The oats cannot be fed in excess as they are laxative, and are apt to produce diarrhea.

ing and guaranteeing the eggs at home, where they are produced, the poultryman with an extensive output can soon build up a demand for his particular brand which will insure him a good market at relatively high prices as compared with general market quotations.

Summary.

The production of market eggs as a business is attaining constantly greater proportions in New Jersey each year. It is the object of this bulletin to describe in a popular and instructive form, factors which should receive consideration in this type of poultry keeping, and to assist in a greater production at the season of the year when prices are at their best. Briefly stated, the factors of special importance are:

The selection of a well bred, producing strain, of the breed best suited to meet market requirements, which on plants of

Table No. 3. — Mixture No. 2.

SCRATCHING RATION.

KIND OF FOOD.	Amount by Weight. Lbs.	Amount by Measure. Qts.	Dry Matter.	Ash or Mineral Matter.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates Plus Fat x 2 1/2.	Cost.
Wheat.	100	53	90	1.8	10.2	73.0	\$2.20
Clipped Oats,	100	98	89	3.0	9.2	56.8	1.93
Total,	200	151	179	4.8	19.4	129.8	\$4.13
Average in one pound,		.755	.839	.024	.097	.649	\$.0206
Nutritive Ratio, 1—6.6.							

Summer Succulence.

For the poultryman who is compelled by lack of space or other causes to closely confine his birds during the summer, it will be found very profitable to divide the run or yard given them into two, and to rotate the crops, allowing the birds first to feed in one yard, and then in the other. By planting seasonable crops, like peas and oats, peas and barley, buckwheat, millet, cow peas, and late in the summer, such crops as vetch, crimson clover and wheat or rye, the birds will have a continuous supply of green food during the summer and green crop to feed on early in the spring. If these crops are allowed to make about four inches to six inches of growth before the birds are turned in on them, they will not become woody nor will the birds clean them up in a day or so, but they will supply the best of green food for about four weeks, or while another crop is growing. This

extensive production should be Single Comb White Leghorns.

The practicing of careful mating and breeding each year to insure healthy, vigorous offspring for future layers.

The hatching of the pullets early enough to give them time for normal maturity before extreme cold weather in the fall. (April and May.)

The constant selection for vigor from birth to maturity and the elimination and disposal of all weak birds.

The keeping of the growing stock healthy and inducing a continuous growth, by giving free range, shade and green food in abundance.

The hatching of the chicks under proper conditions and brooding them in large flocks.

The placing of the pullets which are to be kept for winter layers in their permanent quarters in October.

The providing of a suitable house which

Table No 4. — Mixture No. 3.

NIGHT RATION.

KIND OF FOOD.	Amount by Weight. Lbs.	Amount by Measure. Qts.	Dry Matter.	Ash or Mineral Matter.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates Plus Fat x 2 1/2.	Cost.
Cracked Corn,	200	120	178	3.0	15.8	152.8	\$3.30
Wheat,	100	53	90	1.8	10.2	73.0	2.20
Clipped Oats,	100	98	89	3.0	9.2	56.8	1.93
Buckwheat,	100	66	87	2.0	7.7	53.3	2.00
Total,	500	337	444	9.8	42.9	335.9	\$9.43
Average in one pound,		.674	.888	.019	.085	.671	\$.018

Nutritive Ratio, 1—7.8.

method not only supplies the succulent feed in the cheapest and best form, but also purifies the runs and keeps them in a clean, healthy condition, which is an important item when a lot of birds are given restricted range.

Disposition of Eggs.

The poultryman who can successfully market his eggs after they are produced will realize much more than the one who has not that knack or who has not made a study of market conditions. In order to get the most for the product, it is essential that the producer study market conditions and requirements, and if possible, cater to or meet them in as many ways as possible. Nearly all markets, retail and wholesale alike, will pay a premium for a guaranteed strictly fresh article, also for products which are graded according to size and color and are uniform in shape. Most markets will pay an increased price for eggs put up in a neat and attractive manner, in a substantial thirty dozen case with ordinary fillers. In some instances it is found profitable to use the one dozen cartons, and by grad-

should be of the open front curtain type; providing light, fresh air, room for exercise, protection from cold and winds, freedom from dampness, and at the same time a house which is economical in construction and convenient for the attendant in caring for the birds.

The practicing of thorough and frequent sanitation, especially during the winter when the birds must be closely confined, by spraying the interior of the house occasionally with a complete disinfecting solution.

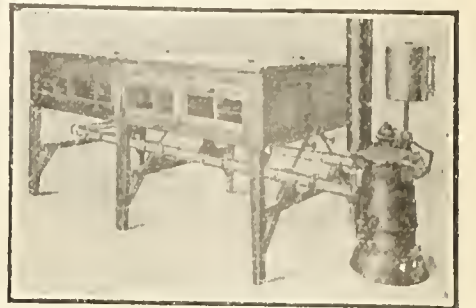
The providing of the birds with a sufficient amount of the right kind of food material. The best system of feeding being the hopper feeding of dry mash, supplemented by cracked and whole grain in deep litter.

The providing of a continuous supply of succulent feed (mangel beets, cabbage or sprouted oats).

The studying of market conditions and requirements and attempting by catering to them to get the best market for the eggs produced.

The making of a continuous and careful study of the business as a business, and

**—CANDEE—
Automatic Safety
Custom Hatchers**



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This size holds 1200 eggs

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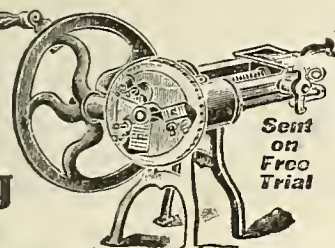
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attempting to work out the most efficient and economical method of management possible. Prof. H. R. Lewis, in Bulletin No. 244, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

A Hen Ostrich with Plumage of a Cock.

In the *Agricultural Journal* of the Union of South Africa for September, F. W. Fitzsimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum says:—

"In April three years ago at a caponizing demonstration at Graaf-Reinet, at which there were over forty farmers and townsmen present, Veterinary Surgeon Elley removed the ovaries from three hen ostriches. The hens were each four years of age at the time. Shortly after the operation the three hens began to assume the black body plumage of the adult cock bird, and, from the characteristic drab color of the feathers of a female, these feathers turned jet black and glossy as in the male. Another remarkable thing happened. The wing and tail feathers also changed, and became so like those of the cock bird that feather experts to whom they were shown declared them to be the typical feathers of a cock ostrich.

"These hen ostriches belong to Mr. W. Rubidge, a well known Graaf-Reinet farmer, and he kindly consented to have one of them chloroformed and presented to the Port Elizabeth Museum for exhibition. The bird was sent to us in the flesh, and I had the satisfaction of making a personal examination to make quite sure it was a female. There are many no doubt who will be skeptical, but I can assure them there is absolutely no doubt about the bird being a female."

West Virginia Bulletin on Poultry.

The West Virginia State Board of Agriculture issues as its "Report for the Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1912," a collection of the papers read at the third and fourth annual meetings of the West Virginia Branch of the American Poultry Association. There are three papers by Prof. Atwood, two by Prof. Rice and one each by Profs. Phillips, Brown, Jull, and Mr. Thos. F. Meek. The report contains about fifty illustrations. There is appended a list of the officers and members of the West Virginia Branch of the A. P. A., the constitution of the Branch, and a list of the breeders of pure bred poultry in the state. We are not informed whether the book is available for distribution outside of West Virginia.

To Save Loss on Eggs.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is sending out a placard calling the attention of farmers to the enormous losses due to the starting of infertile eggs in hot weather. This loss is estimated at \$45,000,000 annually. The circular presents a number of illustrations showing the appearance of a fresh egg and of fertile and infertile eggs at different stages. Five rules are given for reducing these losses.

1. Keep the nest clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool room or dry cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Milwaukee Show.

The twelfth annual show of the Wisconsin Feathered Stock Association will be held at Milwaukee, Dec. 31 to Jan. 5, 1913, in the Arena of the Auditorium, known as the finest hall of its kind in the states. The association is leaving nothing undone to have this show exceed anything yet shown in this city. A good list of judges has been engaged, and your birds will be given the best of care, and a win at Milwaukee will be a good asset in your next year's business, which no good business man will pass up. The premium list will be ready about December 1st, and will be mailed upon application. For further information address Albert T. Keipper, Sec'y, 1401 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Scratchings from the Litter of Our Exchange Table.

IN an English exchange I find a story of crookedness in judging on a more systematic basis than as yet has been developed here. The case cannot be proved, but the circumstantial evidence seems to be regarded by those who put out the story as plain enough. As the story goes, a certain judge whose services are available at a nominal sum, makes his work pay by drawing a commission on the prizes he awards certain exhibitors, or by some other arrangement that puts a part of the prize money in his pocket. Whether he is a journalist is not stated.

Poultry Ideas publishes a statement from a contributor entitled, "The Plain Facts About Indian Runner Ducks." This contributor says he has sold thousands of these ducks and has many testimonials from purchasers attesting that they are great layers. Although this was the case, he says that he has refrained from complying with requests to write an article about these ducks until he could fully test their merits. The statistical statement he now gives is that "We had a small bunch of seventeen ducks last year that with ordinary care and feed gave us 1,000 eggs in 100 days; this counted all eggs, soft shelled and ill-shaped ones. * * * While they consume more feed than hens, they lay better in proportion."

Anyone who has occasion to consider statistics of egg production is naturally suspicious of a record of an even thousand of eggs for an even hundred days. But it is not impossible, and, according to the law of chances, it would have to occur occasionally. Assuming that this is all right, what does the statement show? Presumably the 100 days were the best period of that length that could be selected, when the ducks were laying most heavily. The production is not quite sixty per cent. Nothing at all remarkable about that. Probably three-fourths of the flocks of hens in this country that get any attention worth mentioning do better than sixty per cent for the best hundred days in the year.

In the last issue I made some comments on an article, "How It's Done in Petaluma." The *Petaluma Weekly Poultry Journal* is continuing these articles, one each week. I find them very interesting, although there are some curious inconsistencies in them sometimes which give rise in my mind to questions as to the extent of the poultry experience of the writer of the articles and of some of those whose methods he reports.

For instance, there is a story about a man who feeds his fowls on "a wet mash system and also provides them most liberally with green food." The statements in the early part of the article give the impression that they are fed green stuff to repletion. "The point above all others which is dwelt upon is the amount of green feed which the hens are given. Barley is sown in the yards, and, besides this, the hens are fed twice a day on cut kale. They are given less mash and grain that they may eat the more of the green feed. It is declared by some persons that the green feed in such large quantities is not good for the birds." After that, it is a surprise to find that this poultry keeper, whose fowls run in an apple orchard, has a great deal of trouble "in the season when the green apples fall from the trees," and that at that time "the loss of eggs and the loss of life among the flock is large." The owner, it is said, has not found that ripe apples hurt his hens, but "when they eat the green fruit they stop laying immediately."

On what little I know about hens and their tastes I cannot reconcile a statement that hens heavily fed with palatable green food will hurt themselves eating green apples. I do not say that it is impossible, only that it is not in accord with common experience.

Another apparent inconsistency is in the statement that the loss of life due to eating green apples is "large," while earlier it had been stated that the total losses in the flock were "small"—only eight per cent of the flock.

The article on dry mash feeding also has me guessing a bit. The man whose methods are described, keeps 3,000 hens and maintains this flock by adding 1,000 pullets each year. He must, therefore, have a large proportion of three and four year old hens. Yet he is reported as making \$300 a month the year round. He does not say that he does this. The exact statement is:—"The hens clear Mr. Spraner \$100 per month per 1,000 hens, according to the figures given to the writer. That would be \$300 per month the year around." Interpreting this in the light of my acquaintance with methods of computing profits, I conclude that the \$100 per 1,000 hens per month, is either an estimate on a partial performance or simply a guess. I am always suspicious of these partial and round about statements of profits. If a man has 3,000 hens, and says so, and if he is willing to make a statement of partial results which will indicate that he makes \$3,600 on these hens, he ought to come right out and say that that is what he makes on them. If he is not willing to say in figures what he makes for a year, I have very little confidence in the figures he gives out as a basis for others to compute the profits on his whole stock for a year. I guess that if there is anything in the \$100 per 1,000 hens per month, it is that in the best month he ever had, the best thousand of his hens gave approximately \$100 above the cost of food.

The *Industrious Hen* says that a Tennessee poultryman "has received a pair

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of native Indian Runner ducks imported direct from Calcutta, India. The pair cost \$300, and the additional expense of transportation and feed." A great many people will accept this as proof positive that there are native Indian Runner ducks in India. A much greater number would never part with \$300, or any part of it, for such, unless assured that the ducks, or some of their near ancestors, did not find their way to India from England, which, at present, seems to be the source of most of the improved poultry in that land.

In this same paper I find just six lines referring to the A. P. A. meeting at Nashville, only a few hours ride away, and these refer to the proposition to abolish the office of second vice-president and to the defeat of "Rule 17." Says the *I. H.*: "The resolution to abolish the office of second vice-president could have come from a different source with better grace." As I offered that amendment I suppose this allusion is to my opposition to the candidacy of the present incumbent of that office. As I also offered an amendment to abolish elective members of the executive board, some of whom I supported, and as the object of the amendment was to lop off all the superfluities, the above remark strikes me as even less graceful than my amendment.

The leading article in the *American Poultry Journal* for October is "Facts About the True Type Indian Runner Ducks," by J. W. Walton "Hon. Sec. British Indian Runner Duck Club." Naturally I am interested in this, because, although Mr. Walton in a letter to this paper last winter said: "your writer says there is no ground for the statement that the breed is of Indian origin; there is irrefutable evidence, which would shatter his articles to pieces, but I do not propose to use it at present to satisfy the curiosity of a writer who is so dogmatic," it would be expected that he would produce it in an article of such importance as this. But though the *A. P. J.* article is quite a long one it produces not one bit of evidence—nothing whatever on this point but a repetition of the statement that genuine Indian Runners have been secured from India. New matter, however, is produced in the assertion that the simon-pure breed has both a white variety and a solid fawn variety. This was to be expected. Anyone familiar with the methods and histories of the exploitations of breeds in poultry culture knows that if any considerable number of people can be persuaded that a "breed" of domestic birds of any kind originated long ago in some remote place, the temptation to some breeders to secure some of the original stock becomes irresistible. Of course people who are not poultry fanciers salt gold mines and do all sorts of similar things, but no simple souled poultry fancier would ever think of planting a few birds in the supposed original habitat, or be foolish enough to accept birds from that source as genuine without "irrefutable evidence" that they were so. Oh no—not at all.

But just think how nice it is for the possessors of real, genuine Indian Runner ducks to discover that the original stock has two varieties which they had not known before. M. Vander Snickt stated a dozen or more years ago that the number of color varieties that could be procured without going to India, just among the common ducks of the Netherlands, was practically unlimited. So, in time, we may expect that others will be discovered in far away India, where they get their Indian Runners from England. The pity of all this exploitation of "true breeds," whether Indian Runner ducks or any other kind of poultry, is that it indicates either an amazing ignorance of the nature of breeds, or a shameless preying upon popular misconceptions of the nature of breeds.

In some of our English contemporaries the question of "Who is the breeder?" is being discussed. Mr. W. M. Elkington submitted to the Poultry Club Council four questions, which are herewith printed with their answers:—

"(1.) Q.: If I give a man eggs to hatch and rear the chickens, and I buy back

the birds when reared, is he the breeder or am I? A.: The man who hatches and rears the chickens is the breeder.

"(2.) Q.: If I sell a man eggs and I buy back a chicken that wins at the Palace, is he the breeder or am I? A.: The man who hatches and rears the chicken is the breeder.

"(3.) Q.: Can a man who does not breed, and owns no breeding stock be a breeder simply on the strength of buying eggs and rearing the chickens? A.: Yes.

"(4.) Q.: Is there no other description for such a person to distinguish him from the breeder who breeds? A.: At the present moment 'No.' The Council is open to receive suggestions."

Apparently the Council is as apt at

Brockton Fair Poultry Show Notes.

A WELL KNOWN fancier, I won't say of what variety, stood in front of his string of pullets in an aisle in the poultry building at the Brockton Fair. I stopped to speak to him. He appeared to have something on his mind. After exchanging common-places he heaved a sigh and pointing to the only pullet that had a ribbon, a first, said: "She's all right, but the rest ought to have stayed at home. They were not fit, but I thought they might get by. Once they could have done it, but its getting so now in this class here a bird that wins a prize has got to be good enough to win anywhere. That's the only kind I come with after this."

There is both quality and quantity at the Brockton Fair, but the quantity is, of course, not all in the quality class. Enough of it is so that winners have to be quality, but below that is everything down to only fair. But the fair stuff is a credit to the show, for the average of it is remarkably good and the most of it comes from within a very small radius. It used to be said, and perhaps is still true, that there was more highly bred poultry within fifty miles of Boston than in any equal area on the continent. I have thought often as I went through the poultry department at this fair that there must be more well-bred poultry within fifteen or twenty miles of Brockton than in any other equal area in the country. There certainly is a lot of it. The winners at Brockton often come from long distances, but the local breeders make up the big classes, and many of them figure prominently in their classes at big winter shows. The Brockton Fair is a big thing for the local fancy, and they stand loyally by it.

The buildings were filled to overflowing and the waterfowl and turkeys had to go to a large tent outside. It had been the intention of the management to add to the poultry buildings this year. Plans had been made and it had been announced early in the season that additional room would be provided, but a new subway had to be built and that put the poultry building improvements over another year.

Looking over the classes at Brockton on a "big day" is so far from being a cinch that I thought I'd try Wednesday this year. As far as the crowd was concerned conditions were favorable. Attendance was good, but not crowded. You could look at the birds very comfortably, and stop and talk to an exhibitor without bracing yourself to resist the current of people passing. But cold! I think it was the coldest early October day I ever saw.

A large proportion of the birds were in much better feather than I expected to find them. Old birds generally have molted a little early this year, and though the plumage on many of these is not full length, it looks smooth and clean. There were, as always, a good many immature young birds, but enough well developed to give character to the classes.

One of the, to me, most interesting sights of the show was to see a big man, a very big man, abstracted in admiration of a very attractive bantam in one of the top tier coops—about on a level with the big man's head. I don't know whether the man was the owner or not—I thought not, because it seemed to me that an owner would have passed the rapt stage of admiration long before he sent the bird

making asinine decisions as some bodies we have on this side.

Jumping across the same page my eye lands on this: "I am certain that I am not the only one who is tired of having the Yankees' doings thrown at our heads every week, because we know that in our quiet way we Britishers are better men in every respect than the Yankees ever were or ever will be." This particular "Britisher" signs himself S. McPherson, which to the Yankee mind does not mean a Britisher of the Britishers, but one of the outer circle. If it is not impertinent I would suggest that Mr. McPherson "buck up" against the Yankees for awhile. Many a man more celebrated and more confident than he has had his opinions modified by that process.

to the show. The bantam was a very pretty little fellow, and seemed to appreciate the admiration that he had excited. The man stood, oblivious of the crowd, and admired that little morsel of elegance and vanity.

Among the novelties at this fair were some Erminettes. I don't recollect having seen any birds shown under this name since 1898 at Boston. As I recall those, they were large, heavy birds. These were rather small and light. The two lots were, however, much the same in color—white with black specks and ticks.

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AMONG the animals which constitute the poultry yard, the goose is one of the most useful, its excellent flesh being of great service in general alimentation, while it keeps well, cooked in its own fat. The liver, much in demand and of great value, is utilized for potting and *pates de foie gras* exported from France to all parts of the world. The manufacture of these *pates* is a most important industry in many departments in the southwest of France.

All kinds of food can be prepared with goose fat, which can be used instead of butter, and is better than pork fat. Down and feathers, very valuable, can also be used for a variety of purposes. Finally, the skin, coated with down, is dressed to make a fur styled *swan skin*.

Thus we see that the goose deserves to occupy an important place among fowls. Rearing can produce handsome profits. The goose is one of the oldest known poultry yard birds. The Gauls and Romans reared it in large numbers. Columella asserts that geese are the best guardians of a farm. Since the most remote times the fat goose has been a much prized dish in France. Formerly there was a special goose market in Paris, and the sellers were styled *oyers*.

There are two chief breeds in France.

1. — *The Small Breed*, which is the more common and numerous. Thin, it weighs 6½ lb. to 8½ lb., and when fat may attain 11 lb. to 14 lb. Its plumage is gray or white. The bird is slender, lengthy, and high on the legs. There are several varieties, differing in the plumage, size, and some particular marks.

2. — *The Big Breed*, styled Toulouse goose, is less common. It is reared on a large scale in the southwest, and especially in the Garonne valley. The weight of a thin bird is 12 lb. to 16 lb.; and fat, 17 lb. to 26 lb., and sometimes more. The difference in weight between the two breeds is thus considerable. The plumage is a more or less dark brown gray. The bird is low on the legs, and the rear part almost trails on the ground when the goose is not fat. The skin of the abdomen is loose, hanging, and becomes a regular store of grease. This is the breed to be reared, especially as it gives much more flesh and fat. Some persons say that it is not so hardy as the common breed, but this is not true. If sometimes there have been difficulties in rearing, the cause is in the neglect of the laws of hygiene and ignorance of the habits of the bird more than a want of hardihood.

As in the case of all poultry yard fowls, you can get the kind you want by buying birds for breeding or purchasing eggs. The latter method has the great inconvenience of causing considerable loss, as goose eggs suffer more than others in journeys of any length, being somehow easily breakable. In such circumstances it is therefore preferable to buy birds from some good goose keeper in the place where they are bred, or a "society for acclimatization." You must not be afraid of the price to get a good stock bird. In the markets of Haute Garonne and neighboring departments a fine thin goose costs 8 to 12 francs (6s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.), according to the year and size.

A stock could also be raised with goslings, which cost 1.50 to 3 francs each (1s. 2½d. to 2 s. 4½d.), according to age; but then there would be no eggs until the next year.

Full grown geese are sold in October and November. This is the season to buy the best birds, those which show most characteristics of breed.

For successful rearing attention must be given to the housing and the fields available; finally, the food for rearing and fattening.

Hygiene is the first point to be studied in a properly managed establishment. The houses must be dry, ventilated, free from draughts, and as far as possible with a uniform temperature, neither too hot nor too cold, similar to that the birds find by migration. In the houses they keep to the clean places, avoiding all dirt. They also keep out of draughts, consequently the place must always be kept very clean, all the dirt being removed daily, or at least three times a week. Fresh straw should be put down daily.

If for any reason this cannot be done on some particular day it must be well shaken up with a fork and a little clean straw put on top. The houses must also be big enough, so that there will be plenty of space for them to walk about (10 to 12 square feet a bird). The geese should also be housed in divisions, each consisting of six or eight geese and two ganders, or three to four geese and one gander.

A good sized gander of bold appearance, vigorous, with as lengthy a body as possible, brilliant plumage, must be obtained, preferably from outside the flock. The gander can be recognized by his whiter feathers. During the breeding season he tries to drive everyone away from the flock. He runs along with his neck stretched out aggressively. He acts as sentinel to watch over the safety of all, and in case of danger he sounds the alarm, bristles the feathers on his head, and boldly faces the enemy. One gander is enough for six to eight geese, and he retains all his prolific faculties to the age of five or six years.

A good stock bird should have the skin on the abdomen trailing, be well developed, bulky, and a slightly brown ash gray in color.

The goose begins to lay in February and continues until May. She lays an egg every two days, making a total of twenty to twenty-five. She only hatches once in the year. Before beginning to lay she carries bits of straw about to make a nest. When she chooses a suitable place there is no need to disturb her; but put a little chopped straw within reach. When there is a ready made nest with an artificial egg in it, she lays there, as do all the other geese. The nest should be in a sheltered spot, somewhat hidden, dry and warm. The eggs must be taken away as laid, and the artificial egg left in the nest. The goose begins to lay at the age of nine or ten months. The first eggs laid are smaller, and also produce smaller and weaker goslings, consequently the eggs of geese two to four years old are to be preferred. They are the finest and most fertile (80 per cent), and give the best goslings.

As soon as she has finished laying the goose manifests her desire to hatch by remaining on the nest. Generally she is very broody and a good parent. A good sized goose can hatch fifteen to eighteen eggs. Turkeys, excellent sitters, can also be employed to hatch goose eggs, as also the ordinary hen. As, however, the latter is small she cannot hatch more than five to seven eggs, and the hens should be first class sitters and at least two years old. The eggs for hatching should be kept on straw in a cool dry place and not moved about. Only the finest, freshest, and best formed eggs, free from all defects on the shells, should be hatched.

The room must be well ventilated, clean, and without too strong a light, free from sudden changes of temperature and noise. Make the nest in a basket or a box where there is plenty of room for the bird and eggs. Fill it with straw, and put a little hay on the top. It should not be too hollow to prevent crowding the eggs together, which should be spread out in one level; there is then less risk of breakage, and heating is more uniform.

Whatever the kind of bird, goose, turkey, or hen, care must be taken to ascertain whether she really wants to sit. To do this the bird can be put into a nest with a few artificial eggs, and if she remains three or four days the real eggs are put under her. When a goose has laid eggs in a nest of her own, the gander attends to the hatchling. He mounts guard near the nest, watches over its safety, and defends all it contains.

Sitting birds should be disturbed as little as possible, consequently the goose should be fed only once a day and always at the same hour, the meal occupying a quarter of an hour, during which time she can walk about to stretch her limbs. The eggs are thus aired, and if the weather is at all cold it is advisable to cover them a little with a very light woolen cloth. The goose moves and turns the eggs herself. About the eighth or tenth day they must be examined in the sunlight or with a lamp, and the clear ones removed.

The food for the goose consists of wheat, buckwheat, maize, etc., and pastes; one

Dust The Hens Often

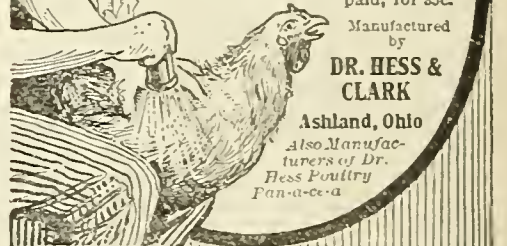
Don't be too quick to blame the hen for not laying — look under the wings and spread the feathers apart and see if lice is not really the trouble. A lousy hen can't lay as she should, because the constant itch, pecking and clawing prevent her utilizing the nutrition from the ration for egg production. To lay profitably a hen must be contented.

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dusted on your hens occasionally will keep them absolutely lice-free. Sprinkle it on the laying nests, in the dust bath, under the roosts, and in all cracks and crevices where vermin are likely to lodge. It kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, ticks on sheep. Put up in big signing-top cans. Be sure you see the word "Instant" on the can before you buy.

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day grain and another paste. The latter is made with flour (maize, barley, etc.), bran or pollards, boiled rice and other materials diluted in a little water, or better, skimmed milk.

The goose, a devoted mother, is stupid enough to think that her work is finished when she has one or two young ones, endeavoring to go off with them and abandon the other eggs. To avoid this great inconvenience the goslings must be taken away as they make their appearance, and kept near the fire in a basket or box lined with feathers or wool; the empty shells must also be taken away. When all the eggs are hatched the goslings are restored to their mother. During the time the goslings are leaving the shells, one or two days at most in ordinary circumstances, the goose should not leave the nest, and can easily do without food during all this time.

After being away from their mother about twenty-four hours and without food, the goslings begin to eat on the second day, when strong enough to walk. Their first food consists of eggs chopped up with young nettles, lettuce, chicory leaves, etc., so as to make a rather dry paste. Goslings are usually feeble and lymphatic at first, and nettles, which are stimulating, make them strong and favor development. To teach the goslings how to eat, the paste is put into very low little troughs or scattered about in little bits all over the place, even in their drinking water. On the fifth or sixth day the egg diet is suppressed, and bread, flour (barley, buckwheat, maize, etc.), bran, pollards, mashed potatoes, mixed with chopped greenstuff and a little water, or, better, skimmed milk or whey, given in its place.

Goslings have voracious appetites, so that they must be fed six or seven times a day, instead of leaving a permanent supply within their reach. It is well occasionally to change the composition of the pastes by varying the ingredients. A few days later grain is given them as well as paste. Nettles should form an important item of the diet. No change further is made until the time for fattening. The young geese will also be sent out into the fields, and their ordinary food curtailed more or less, according to what they find elsewhere.

When the weather is fine the goslings may be allowed out when five or six days old, but they must be kept out of the rain. During the first three or four days, especially when the weather is a bit cold, it will be necessary to put them into the nest now and again, and even place the nest near the fire. Warmth is essential to them, as they are only covered with a very light down. When they are about a fortnight old and go out regularly with their mother, they should be taken to the water. At first they are only sent out about mid-day, but, as soon as the sun begins to get strong, in the morning and evening instead, especially when they are to be sold young, at about a month old. The sun diminishes their bright reddish color, which is admired, and may also give them congestion. When the goslings are to be sold young, four to six weeks of age, food should not be economized, and great attention should be given to hygiene, because rearing is only remunerative when fine birds which sell well are produced.

These birds are voracious, dirty, and wasteful. They want plenty of food and space. In summer, grass is essential, and forms the basis of their spring and summer food. The goose is not hard to feed, and eats nearly every cultivated plant. Pasture in the cool meadows is the most economic method of feeding. When rearing is carried on on a large scale and there are few natural prairies, they must be provided with artificial or temporary meadows. In some places in France the meadows are poor, and only give an inferior kind of hay for animals, and could be more profitably used for feeding geese. It is the same with the communal marshes, numerous in some districts. In this case the local authorities regulate the number of geese according to the area of the pasturages. It must be remembered that in order to obtain fine geese a little grain or paste must be given to them morning and evening, sending them out among the wheat stub-

ble to pick up stray ears and grain. The goose is an early riser, and likes to be out in the fields at once. The bird is docile and obedient, easily driven in a flock, all of which favors pasturage. During the summer geese will eat with benefit a large amount of garden remnants. Care must be taken not to send geese into newly made artificial meadows, that is to say, the first year after mowing the cereal, as they pull up the grass instead of cutting it, and might do damage as the soil is loose and the roots frail.

For fattening, geese are sold in October and November. Sales of fat geese are in December, January, and February, consequently only the stock birds are kept

during winter. They are fed with pastes made of bran, pollards, flour, mixed with boiled potatoes, raw or boiled beetroot, chopped, etc.; also a little grain, buckwheat, maize, etc. The rations vary from an average of about 22 oz. to 28 oz. of wet paste, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 9 oz. of grain per diem and head in two or three meals. Between meals all kinds of waste vegetables, various tender plants, lettuce, and other plants of the Composite should be given. In fine weather they may also be able to find something in the fields, and this will save a little grain and paste, the rations being then decreased in proportion. — Translation from "Vie Agricole" by Poultry, (England).

National Rose Comb Orpington Club.

Our club show will have one of the largest lists of cash prizes ever offered by any specialty club. A large, valuable cup is offered by the club for the best display of any variety of Rose Comb Orpingtons. Breeders are requested to write to the secretary, A. R. Brown, 83 Greenwood St., Melrose Highlands, Mass., for a catalogue and list of specials. All breeders joining now have the privilege of voting for place of holding club meet.

AN OPEN LETTER

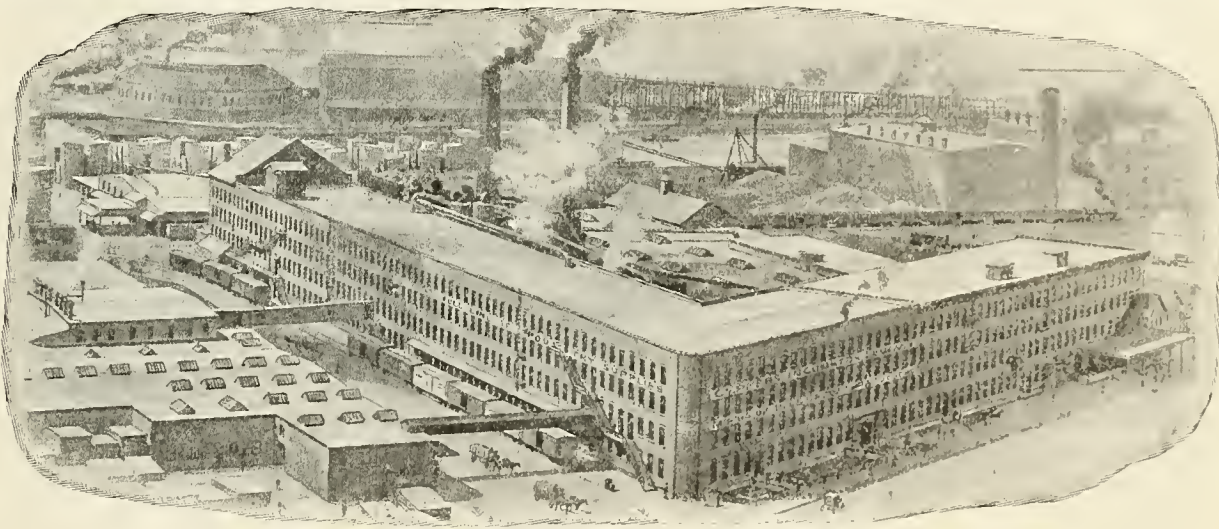
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY TO EVERYBODY WHO IS INTERESTED.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th, the large warehouse at Buffalo, N. Y., in which were located the home offices, metal working departments and laboratory of Cyphers Incubator Company, was destroyed by fire, the loss in building and contents totaling about \$200,000. The main factory building, illustrated herewith, in which our company has manufactured all incubators and brooders made by it during the last eleven years, was not reached by the fire nor injured in any way.

Saturday forenoon, August 17th, temporary general offices were opened in the paint shop and finishing room of the manufacturing building shown herewith. Monday

Fortunately for us, soon after the recent fire we were able to obtain, in this big establishment—by far the largest power plant in the City of Buffalo—all the additional manufacturing space we require for the present season. As a result, by October 15th we were as well situated to manufacture and ship goods as we have been at any time during the last six years.

As a matter of course our big new poultry food mill and warehouse, located at Chicago—built in 1910—was not injured by this fire, nor were we crippled in any way at our branch stores and warehouses in New York City, Boston, Kansas City, Mo., and Oakland, Cal.



Power Plant and Warehouse occupied at present time by Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

morning, August 19th, an order for sixteen hundred Standard Cyphers Incubators, in assorted sizes, was started through the factory and in the afternoon of that day our regular force of tinsmiths was put to work in the brooder room of this factory, turning out metal parts for incubators, brooders, etc. That same afternoon space was rented in a separate, near-by building for use as a laboratory. All steel dies and a large number of metal-working machines were saved from the fire.

At the time of the fire we had unusually large stocks of goods in our warehouses at New York City, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., Oakland, Cal., and London, England. Immediately after the fire several carloads of seasonable articles were hurried to Buffalo from the nearest branches, with the result that orders were filled at all points during August and September almost as promptly as though no fire had occurred.

The astonishing fact is, that despite this severe fire, our sales for July, August and September, 1912, were greater than our sales for the same three months of 1911 by thirty-seven per cent., and we count as sales only such orders as are filled—only the shipments that actually are made. We hereby publicly thank our many customers for their continued liberal patronage at this time, when it was doubly welcome.

Since October 1, 1901—a period of eleven years—we have occupied half the ground floor of the immense power plant here illustrated, have operated one-half to three-fourths of the dry-kiln equipment and have had practically unlimited dockage and lumber piling space.

Our 244-page Complete Catalogue and "Poultry Growers Guide for 1912" will be sent free, postpaid, to any address on request.

This fire showed the advantage of carrying a complete stock of goods at each of our seven places of business.

Next spring and early summer our company is to erect a large, model, special-purpose factory, to be used exclusively for the production of the more than one hundred poultry articles manufactured by us. An eight and one-quarter acre tract of land, centrally located in Buffalo, on the inner belt line of the New York Central Railroad, was bought by us October 2nd and the railway switches, sewer pipes and water mains are now being put in—October 15th. Architects have been employed and work on the buildings is to be started as soon as the weather will permit next spring, possession to be given us by the contractors not later than July 31, 1913.

MEANWHILE, AS ABOVE STATED, our company is every bit as well fixed to manufacture and ship its full line of goods for the season now at hand as it has been any time in the past and it is with this assurance to old and new customers that we solicit a liberal share of your 1912-1913 patronage, hereby agreeing to give prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

Yours for continued progress,

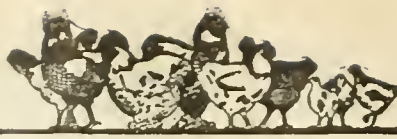
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Classified advertisements only will be inserted in these columns, and no display other than the initial word or name allowed. No advertisement containing less than TWO lines will be accepted. All parts of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines ad. may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an ad. under as many headings as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of 25 cents per line, each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times ordered. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About seven ordinary words make a line. Initials, figures, name, and address count as words. We classify the headings in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.

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SHEPPARD'S famous Anconas. The world's best. First world's greatest shows, including London, England, Madison Square and Cleveland. Greatest egg record—256 average. Catalogue free. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 10-6

ANCONAS. Sheppard, "Egg machines". Stock. (Rev.) E. H. Keator, Franklin Park, N. J. 11-1

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LIGHT BRAHMAS. Prize winners and good layers. S. S. Newton, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 11-2

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DARK Brahma ckl's and pullets, Buff Cochins ckl's, \$2 each. Wm. Everts, Lakeville, Conn. 11-1

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WIDOW SACRIFICES POULTRY farm. 40 acres, \$2100, easy terms. Extremely attractive money-making farm surrounded by best markets in the country, within one mile of three railroads and near all other conveniences; fertile, level and rolling fields, brook watered pasture for six cows, 75 apple trees, pears and plums, 25 grape vines, strawberries, gooseberries, currants; small cottage with piazza, two barns, poultry house, other out-buildings; widow cannot care for it; if taken now everything goes for \$2100, on easy terms. Further information and travelling directions to see it, page 45, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 35", copy free. Station 3083, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 47 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

DUCKS.

WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. Pairs, \$5 to \$15. Fine farm reared birds of the better sort. Miss Little, Clyde, N. Y.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. I have got a fine lot of these young egg machines for sale. State your wants and write for prices. G. I. Hamlin, Crystal Springs Farm, South Waterford, Me. 11-1

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10,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list and catalog; it's free. DeKleine Bros., Box 40, Janestown, Mich. 10-3

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EMDEN GESE. My winnings at Madison Square Garden for four years prove their quality. Show birds, adults, \$10 to \$50; youngsters, \$8 to \$15. Breeders, \$5 to \$8. Miss Little, Clyde, N. Y.

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WANTED:—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. Good pay. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., Indianapolis, Indiana.

JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS—Write for catalogue before buying stock or eggs. Best stock in the country. G. M. Mathews, Brocton, N. Y.

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ROBINSON'S LANGSHANS. Black, white, 12 entries at Brockton, 61sts, 42nds, 1 each 3rd, 5th, color and shape specials. Write for prices on stock. J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, Mass. 11-1

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MERIHUEW'S BUFF LEGHORNS won the blue at Madison Square, 1911, and all the first prizes at N. Y. State Fair, 1912. 20 solid buff cocks, early hatched exhibition cockerels and pullets, also 200 hens; very low prices, especially on utility stock. L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y. 11-2

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BLACK MINORCA eggs \$3 per sit.; cockerels. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ROSE COMB BUFF AND WHITE Orpingtons. Breeders at reduced prices. Chispa Farm, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

ORPINGTONS. White, Kellerstrass'; Black, Cook's. Stock for sale. (Rev.) E. H. Keator, Franklin Park, N. J. 11-1

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FOR SALE. Seventy-five yearling Crystal White Orpington hens. Good breeders. G. W. Kreiner, 110 Main St., Northampton, Mass. 10-2

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PIGEONS! PIGEONS! THOUSANDS. All breeds. Countless satisfied customers everywhere. Start with our money making pigeons. Large free illustrated matter. Providence Squab Co., Providence, R. I. 9-3

200 PAIRS MATED HOMERS, \$1. 12 pairs for \$10. Catalogues, 10c. Pigeon Dept., R. F. D. No. 4, Orchard Park, N. Y.

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PULLETS. Several hundred head pure Parks bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. March and April hatches. Weighing from 4 to 6 pounds each. Grown on unlimited range. Prices reasonable. The Mackey Farms, Gilboa, N. Y. 9-3

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25 GRAND breeding cockerels, Thompson's strain Barred Rocks, \$3 and \$5 each. Hens and pullets \$2 and \$3 each. Shipped on approval. Lackawanna Poultry Yards, North Water Gap, Pa. 1

RUSSELL'S WHITE ROCKS—Philadelphia and Madison Square winners, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets at reasonable prices. A. L. Russell, Box 112, Washington, N. J. 11-0

BROCKTON FAIR, 1912, visited by Pres. and Mrs. Taft, I got two 1st, two 2nd, one 3rd. Eggs, heavy Wb. Rocks, \$2 sit., 100-112. Large ckl's, \$3 to \$5. J. J. Demenkow, 37 Dover St., Whitman, Mass. 11-3

MY BUFF ROCKS this season, State Fair, win first cock, second hen; at Hagerstown, third cock, first pullet. Noyes, Box 273, New London, Conn.

TEN TRAP nested Barred Rock cockerels \$2.50 each. Arthur L. Searles, Box A, Milford, N. H. 1

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BUILD AN OTT POULTRY FLAT and you will always be glad; completely satisfied. Not half the work, and that done under cover; no exposure to weather. It is a combination, and the only one that produces results. Raise all the birds you wish. One flat will brood six hundred chicks. Send us 50 cts. and get the book, "Poultry Flats," and a year's subscription to our large paper. We will send you letters from those who have built the flats. See what they have to say. This system is one year old. Thousands will be built within the next twenty-four months. Yours ought to be one of them. Address, Inland Poultry Journal, 11 Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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BULLETIN ON BALANCED RATIONS absolutely free; tells how to compound at home most economical and healthful mash, chick foods, scratch foods. Drop postal giving your dealer's name and address to Henola Food Co., Box 405E, Newark, N. J.

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PRINTING for Poultrymen; fine cuts used; samples free. Mention your breed. W. A. Bode, Fairhaven, Pa.

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POULTRY FARM to lease. Stamford, (Conn.). Near station. 5 acres. Hot water brooder house 1000 capacity; colony houses; modern cottage; stock for sale; running business; exceptional opportunity. P. I., 2960 Third Ave., (Bronx) New York, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

OLD ACRES Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds of wonderful quality. Breeders and owners of a long line of winners at New York and Boston. Send for our 1912 mating list. Book orders for day old chicks and eggs for hatching. William C. Stephens, Manager, Foxboro, Mass.

COCKERELS. Feb. birds \$1.50 and up. Single Comb Reds, bred for size, beauty and egg producing excellence. Chicks and eggs a specialty. Brooksville Poultry Farm, Mount Carmel, Conn. 11-1

PIPER RHODE ISLAND REDS. 240 egg strain Rose and Single Combs. Send for folder which will prove to you that Piper Reds are the best all round honest strain. Bred 17 years for winter layers of large, dark brown eggs. Cockerels, \$5, \$3, \$2, \$1.50. Pullets, \$3, \$2, \$1.50. Hens, \$1.50, \$1.25. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Maine. 11-2

S. C. cockerels; DeGraff and Crowther strains, \$3 to \$5. H. A. Greenwood, Ashland, Maine. 11-1

WYANDOTTES.

VERY FINE Columbian Wyandotte cockerels. Well matured, vigorous birds weighing 5 to 8 lbs. Yearling hens; good stock. Give me a call. Will use you right. S. H. Bellows, Shrewsbury, Mass. 3

WYANDOTTES—WHITE AND BUFF. Big, farm raised. Right shape and color. Heavy layers big brown eggs. Winners big shows 18 years. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H. 11-1

COCKERELS. Feb. birds \$2 up. White Wyandottes selected and bred for beauty, quick growing and superior egg production. Chicks and eggs a specialty. Brooksville P. Farm, Mt. Carmel, Ct. 1

30 COCKERELS FOR SALE.

Buff Wyandottes \$2 to \$7 FINE BIRDS.

F. H. WILLIS, Brockton Mass.

Poultry News from the Old Books.

EVERY second-hand book store has its five and ten cent shelves of books at the door, and I suppose that no one who is interested in books ever passes them without a glance, even though he may know from experience that there is not likely to be anything there that he wants, even at the price. I don't remember ever picking up anything from these outside five and ten cent shelves until the other day—though frequently I run across something good on the ten and fifteen cent counters inside.

But the other day I was passing Goodspeed's Book Shop, and stopping just long enough to get a glance at the titles, I saw on the ten cent shelf "The Canary; Its Varieties, Management, and Breeding. With Portraits of the Author's Own Birds." As the book was in nice condition, and the portraits color plates "not so worse" as some I have seen, I thought it worth ten cents, and soon acquired possession.

I put it in my bag (this was in the morning) and did not look at it again until on the train going home in the evening. Then after a few minutes inspection, I felt as I imagine a certain poultry fancier I know did when he personally selected a hen from a fellow fancier's yards,

and, after getting it home, discovered that he had paid ten dollars for a bird that would have been worth the money if he had not been wry tailed.

This book on canaries was written by a reverend gentleman named Smith, and published in 1876. It gave the history of the growth of the interest of himself and family in canaries, of the various purchases as a result of which they eventually found themselves in possession of a very good collection of canaries, and of one breeding season in which from eighty eggs laid, they had succeeded in rearing three birds. I think it quite probable that people who have done no better have written books, but I don't know of another case in aviculture where a man offered such a record of failure, and gave it so frankly, in a volume purporting to tell how to succeed.

Still there was a certain kind of interest in the book, and, in glancing through it, I finally came to a bit of information that justified the purchase. Writing of the canary fanciers among the working men in Manchester, England, where he lived, the author says: "Exhibitions are held, and prizes are given by societies formed for the purpose, which, as the Times lately remarked, is a vast

step in the way of civilization, and infinitely in advance of the cock fighting and bull baiting of former days. For lack of support by the upper classes of society, and for want of suitable room anywhere else, I am sorry to say these are chiefly held at some public house or tavern, whose landlord finds it to his interest to give a considerable sum, that the meetings may be held at his house. Thus I have now before me a bill announcing a grand annual show of Belgian canaries, which was to take place last Whit-Saturday, at a certain public house in this town, whose landlord gives £4 10s., on condition that the show is held at his house, that he have the appointment of the judges, that the birds shown remain for exhibition until the night following the day of showing—which, of course, is Sunday—and that every member spend 6d. each monthly meeting night, which, I am sorry to add, is also on a Sunday, previous to the show, whether he be present or not."

The question naturally arises, was this custom confined to exhibits of canaries, or did it also extend to pigeons and poultry? From what some old men I have known, whose fancy experiences began a generation before this canary book was written, I imagine many a

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

little poultry show has been held under similar conditions.

The next book to be mentioned is also not a poultry book, but contains the earliest information about poultry published in America that I have seen. It bears the tremendous title of "The New England Farmer; or Georgical Dictionary; Containing a Compendious Account of the Ways and Methods in which the Most Important Art of Husbandry, in all Its Various Branches, is, or may be, Practised to the Greatest Advantage in This Country." The author was Samuel Deane, A. M. Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, who "confesses" that "he has never had sufficient leisure to attend very closely to the study of agriculture. But having always had a high relish for natural philosophy, and particularly for this most profitable and important branch of it, he has paid all possible attention to it for a number of years, employed his vacant hours in perusing what has been published by the best writers, and in making useful experiments in husbandry." Thus qualified, "he flatters himself, therefore, that he shall not have the unhappiness of grossly misleading any of the most ignorant of his readers."

The references to poultry in the introduction give rise to expectation that something of interest is given about domestic fowls in the book, but under the topic "Poultry," there is only the brief definition, "all kinds of tame birds, as hens, geese, ducks, turkeys, etc." Of these, only geese and turkeys are treated topically, and the treatment of these is brief. It seems strange that hens and ducks should not be mentioned when "bees" are given several pages, but the statements in regard to geese and poultry, and some indirect mentions of matters relating to poultry keeping, are thankfully received by this student of poultry culture, for 1790 is the date of "The New England Farmer, etc.," and that is fifty-three years before the first book on poultry by an American author, and forty-two years before the first American edition of Mowbray's "Poultry."

Before quoting from the book, I may say further that Mr. Deane was a resident of Portland, Mass., that the book was printed at Worcester, Mass., by Isaiah Thomas, and that the list of subscribers who ordered copies previous to its publication is a very interesting one.

Of the goose, Mr. Deane says: "GOOSE, a well known bird. The tame kind are some of them entirely white, but they are mostly party colored, grey and white. The belly and wing feathers are white in those that have most of the grey color.

"Geese are more profitable than most other fowls, on account of the cheapness of their feeding, and the value of their flesh and their feathers, besides their grease and quills. Some pluck them twice a year. But this hurts the animals and is, on the whole, no profit to the owner. Molting time is the right season for plucking them, for then the feathers are loose and begin to fall off of themselves."

The turkey gets a little more attention, mostly quoted from Europe, however.

"TURKEY, a large domestic fowl, brought from Turkey, and is called by the name of its country.

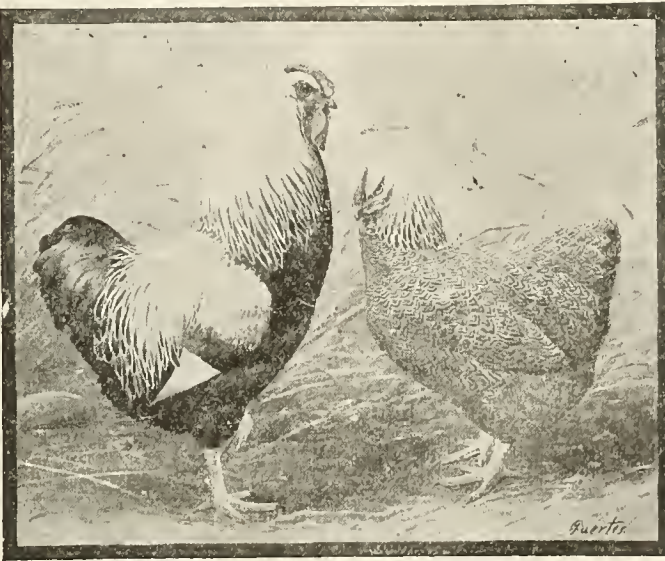
"As many of them are reared in the farming towns in this country, I shall here give directions from a good writer, how it may be done with success.

"Most of our housewives, says a Swedish author on husbandry, have long despaired of success in rearing turkeys; and complained that the profit rarely indemnifies them for their trouble and loss of time. Whereas, continues he, little more is to be done than to plunge the chick into a vessel of cold water, the very hour, or if that cannot be, the day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper-corn, and then restoring it to its mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen's chick. After which it must be remembered that these useful creatures are subject to one particular malady while they are young, which carries them off in a few days. When they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on their rumps, and you will find two or three whose quill is part filled with blood. Upon drawing these, the chick recovers, and after that requires no other care than what is commonly bestowed on poultry that range in the court yards.

"These articles are too true to be denied; and in proof of the success, three parishes in Sweden have, for many years, gained several hundred pounds by rearing and selling turkeys." *Rural Economy*, page 739.

"R. Weston, Esq. recommends fattening turkeys with walnuts, given them whole. See his *Tracts*, page 190."

But if Mr. Deane has little to say directly about poultry, he has much to say on other matters of interest to people who are interested in living, growing things, and some of his treatments of other topics throw some light on conditions of poultry keeping in his time. We can easily imagine a back yard scene in New England, in Revolutionary and Colonial times, from this definition of "door-dung, a manure taken from the back yards and doors of dwelling houses. Though it may seem to be made up of chips, saw dust, and several other matters that appear unpromising, yet there are various substances mixed with them, and soaked into them, which contain food for plants in abundance. A large proportion of the dung of swine and of fowls, which are excellent manures, are contained in the compost. It has, besides the sweepings of the house, blood, small bones, and other animal substances; also suds, ashes, soot, urine, together with salt particles which are some of the best of manures. It is, therefore, no wonder that this filth is found to be very conducive to the growth of plants, as it really is. Some think it best to let it be year after year in the yard, that it may grow fine and mellow. But it is wasted by this practice, the sun, air, and rain, depriving it of its volatile, fine, and most fructifying particles. I choose to be rid of its putrid steams, and place it where it may do good and not hurt. I therefore have it scraped up clean every spring, clearing it of the largest and brightest chips; and after it has lain in a heap for a few days to ferment, apply it to the soil in the field, though it be not fine enough for the garden. I find it to be a very proper manure for land



Silver Penciled Wyandottes.

that is stiff and clayey; and it will do great service in any soil. Those farmers are certainly guilty of bad husbandry who take no care to avail themselves of this excellent manure, of which they all have more or less; and that is commonly best where the greatest number of swine are permitted to run."

Under the topic, "DUNG HILLS," our author tells a more systematic way to take care of the refuse in the door yard: "Farmers should have such dung hills, some at their barns, or cow yards, one at a hog sty, when swine are shut up, and another not too far from the back door of a house. * * * To prevent the heaps from being much torn and spread about by swine or by the scratching of dung hill fowls, the heaps may be included in pens made with wide boards; or some rocks may be laid around them."

The book contains many interesting items.

"A new species of beet has lately made its appearance in this country. The German name of it is *mangel wurzel*. It is commonly called *scarcity root*, from an idea of it being a good preventive of scarcity or succedaneum for grass."

"FARMER, one who cultivates a farm. * * * In England, the word gives the idea of one who hires a farm to cultivate, as in a manner all the farmers are tenants. But, thanks to good Providence, the farmers with us are mostly landlords."

That he had a very good opinion of the New England stone wall, witness this: "It is true that walls will gradually settle into the ground, where the soil is at all mellow, and heaves with the frost. So that it may be necessary, in a century or two, to dig them up and

rebuild them. I find some of this work has already been done in some of our oldest towns. But this is a slight objection against the utility of this kind of fence. For future generations will bless themselves if they have materials on the spot to build fences with, when wooden materials must unavoidably be scarce in most places. * * * Farmers need not fear that they shall impoverish their land by clearing it of stones. For after all they can do to a soil that is naturally stony, there will be stones enough remaining, a little way below the surface, to render the ground moist and warm."

Waste boards suitable for fencing could be obtained in the counties of York and Cumberland at two dollars a thousand feet, and the cost of building a board fence of these was estimated at a shilling a rod. Mr. Deane said he had fences of these that had been standing for twenty years, and, with a little repairing, were good for ten years more.

It is interesting to note that "Lucern and St. Foin have been tried a little in this country, but it seems they will not prosper well in our climate." That is the conclusion of our experiment stations 120 years later.

An experiment tried by some farmers in Lincoln County was ingenious, but too laborious. Corn that had to be cut while green was husked, and the ears boiled and dried. The corn thus treated kept very well.

Indian corn, as could be expected, comes in for very careful treatment. "No grain, on the whole, is more useful; for there is no other grain equal to it, for the fattening of cattle, poultry, and swine. No other beef is so well tasted as that which has been fed with it. The pork fattened with it is very white, firm, and sweet." That mention of the whiteness of pork fat raises the question why yellow corn does not make yellow fat in hogs, and what becomes of the coloring matter.

Here is the recipe for the original prepared, breakfast food: "The Indians parch it (corn) in embers, then reduce it to meal, and carry it with them when they go forth to war or hunting. When they eat it, they reduce it to a paste with water, for it needs no other cooking. It is called *nocake*."

And here is another recipe that may interest some readers: "To prevent birds and vermin from pulling up the corn, steep some corn in a strong infusion of Indian poke, or refuse tobacco, and sprinkle it over the ground before the corn is up."

Mr. Deane had ideas of his own, apparently, about humane methods in killing animals. "Decapitation with a single stroke is a good method of killing sheep, lambs, and calves. Some will object that it is not cleanly, but greater cleanliness will not atone for cruelty."

Millet is mentioned as "an excellent food for fowls and swine."

The green gage plum was accounted the finest, but the most common plum was the damascene, "an excellent fruit for preserving." Among other plums mentioned were "the black bullace, a globular, tart fruit of the size of grapes," and "a remarkable wild plum, peculiar to an island near Newbury, of a small size, and by some much valued."

One of the most interesting articles in the book is that on the potato. It would appear from this that while the potato was taken from Virginia to Europe in 1623, it was not brought to New England until about a century later. It is said that "no longer ago than 1740 we had but one sort, a small, reddish colored potato, of so rank a taste that it was scarcely eatable. Soon after this the white kidney potato appeared, as good table potatoes as any that I have known since; unless the red, rough coated potato be excepted, which was introduced soon after." Following these, many varieties are mentioned—and descriptions given—of some of the author's experiments in potato breeding. Wild strawberries were said to grow abundantly in the fields, but farmers were advised that those grown under cultivation were larger and better flavored. Swine are treated very fully. A description of "a new breed of hogs, called Chinese, lately brought from England to Boston," is given.

I have touched on only a few of the most curious things stated. The really remarkable thing about the book is the number of things some people are now just finding out that were well known when it was published, and long before. We advance in knowledge steadily, but the net increase in our own time is not as large as we are in the habit of supposing.



English=Belgian Campines.

ENGLISH breeders are without doubt in the first rank as poultry breeders, first class merchants who understand commerce better than anyone else. They prove it clearly by coming to us Belgians and Frenchmen to buy the best specimens of our national breeds, which they re-sell to us afterwards, somewhat modified, at extreme prices.

As an example we cite the Campine only, a breed which for centuries was localized in a part of the Belgian territory, called Campine, and was the only fowl reared in this district.

Quickly scattered because of her reputation as a good layer, she is now bred over all Belgium and has become the national breed.

Her medium size has been by special care a little increased,—the Campine thus became the Brackel! What difference between the Brackel and the Campine? None! Unless the former is a little larger, but the two are blended. Brackels are found among Campines and vice versa.

The Campine or Brackel has a pleasing aspect. The feathers regularly barred, white and black form a beautiful silver plumage.

The cock has saddle hackles, back and neck hackles white, the rest of the body barred, blue legs, comb erect, white ear lobes or streaked with red. The hen has only the neck hackel white, comb medium size and drooping. In French and Belgian shows this standard is rigorously observed.

The Campine was some years ago entirely unknown in England, for there is one thing which Belgian and Frenchmen do not know how to do, and that is to popularize their breeds in foreign lands. They accept with enthusiasm all more or less exotic breeds which are shown to them, but neglect indigenous breeds, the best in existence.

It is not long since some Campine birds were imported into England from Belgium. Immediately there was a craze for this breed unknown to the sons of Albion. The beauty of this breed and its egg laying qualities were soon widely known in the poultry world of Great Britain. The Campine is ideal thought our neighbors, but what shall we do to sell them abroad? Instead of buying this breed in England will not breeders go to get them cheaper in their native land? Very well, let us change the breed! Thus, as in the Arabian Nights, was born an "English Campine Club." It was necessary to create a standard which differed from the Campine-Braekel Club standard, award points where they were withheld in their native land, in a word, create a Campine which is not a Campine. It was understood that any subject entered in the English shows and not having the points required by the Campine Club would be refused, perhaps even disqualified in English shows.

How was the English Campine produced? It was very simple. In order to obtain and to increase a neatness of plumage certain English breeders had crossed Campines with Penciled Hamburgs. The birds thus obtained had almost the appearance of Campines, except that the cock instead of having a white back, had the neck hackle only white, namely they had a plumage identical with that of the hens. And thus the difficulty was overcome, and an English standard was created which differed from the Belgian standard.

If English breeders instead of giving the name of Campine to this cross had baptised the product by any other name, we should have found their "creation" very beautiful, more as a fancy fowl than from a practical point of view, for the English Campines are not as hardy and lay much smaller eggs than the real Campines. They cannot be used as a laying strain on account of the great difficulty to sell small eggs.

Thus there is usurpation of the name of Campine given not to specimens of the pure breed, but to cross breeds. If the English Campine Club had accepted our Belgian type in its shows we should not protest as much, for our true Campine would have immediately triumphed and

have won all awards but the English club disqualified the Belgian type.

The English Campine Club has shown a promptness which is characteristic of Britishers. As soon as it was created steps were taken to have their standard admitted in America.

Thus our national breed, known and bred for centuries, is boycotted and not admitted to exportation because of the English Campine Club which has existed for a few years.

We have got what we deserve. We should have acted a long time ago and have worked to make known our national breeds abroad. Now if we wish to sell our Campines abroad we shall be obliged, to our own scorn, to buy from our English competitors foundation stock of a cross bearing the name of our breed!

Nevertheless we hope that some arrangement will be made between the Belgian Campine Club and the English Campine Club whereby both types can be entered in all poultry shows. Let us put in practice the maxim "help each other," and English and Belgians will benefit by this arrangement for the sale of their poultry. — ROBERT HENRY, Bruxelles, Belgium, in the *Campine Herald*.

Winter Course at Cornell.

The Winter-Course in Poultry Husbandry at Cornell begins November 19, and concludes February 14, 1913. The following statement in regard to it is taken from the "Announcer of the College of Agriculture" for September, 1912.

"The Winter-Course in Poultry Husbandry is intended primarily to meet the needs of persons who desire to specialize in poultry husbandry and who, because of lack of money or of time, feel that they cannot spend a year or more in college. It is, therefore, a highly specialized, occupational course, combining theory with the practical application of the most modern methods of poultry farming. Students devote their entire time for twelve weeks to the various phases of poultry instruction. The course includes more than one hundred lectures and recitation periods of one hour each; thirty-eight laboratory periods of two hours each; thirty-three one-hour periods for drawing or reference reading and for keeping poultry farm accounts; eighty days practice, morning, noon, and night, in the care and management of poultry and poultry appliances, including incubation. Instruction is free to residents of New York State. No examinations are required. The course is open to both men and women.

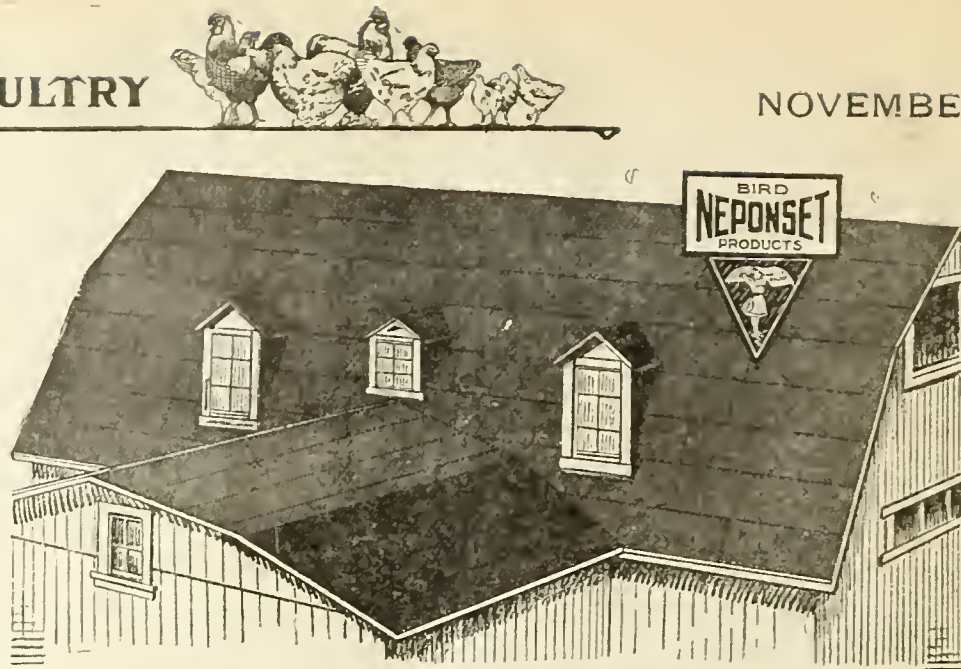
"The winter-course this year begins November 19, 1912, and continues until February 14, 1913. An announcement containing application blank and complete information regarding the course may be obtained by addressing Poultry Department, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y."

Prices of Eggs and Poultry.

The *Crop Reporter* for October gives the farm value of eggs in the United States on Oct. 1, 1912 at 22 cents per dozen. The value for Oct. 1, 1911 is given at 20 cents per dozen. The value of chickens on Oct. 1, 1912 is given at 11.5 cents per pound; on the corresponding date last year at 10.9 cents.

The figures are given for different states. Those quoted above are for the whole country. A comparison of figures makes us wonder what method of collecting returns and estimating results is used. We cannot quite understand why eggs should rise from 35 cents on Sept. 1, 1912, to 40 cents on Oct. 1, in Massachusetts, and in Rhode Island fall from 36 cents to 35 cents. The difference of one cent on Sept. 1 is easily accounted for because the price in Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts is higher than in Western Massachusetts, but no reason appears for a decline in Rhode Island.

Eggs are rated highest on Oct. 1, in Massachusetts, 40 cents, and lowest in Kentucky, 19 cents. Poultry is highest in Nevada, 20 cents, and lowest in Oklahoma, 9.1 cents.



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American Leghorn Club.

The above club will hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Charlotte, N. C., during the Great Southeastern Exhibition, Thursday, January 13th, at 2.30 P. M., in the show room.

The election of officers and new members for 1913, and other business of importance, will be transacted. The club now has near 500 well known Leghorn breeders as its members, and is the oldest of specialty clubs. Its 1912 Year Book is well worth a place on any breeder's desk. It is free to all Leghorn breeders who may be interested. This club is the club to belong to if you want your name ever before the buying public in every state in the United States, Canada, and Italy.

Membership fee, \$1, with dues paid to July 1, 1913. Join today and go after the \$200 in cash and cups to be offered at the above meeting. Mr. S. H. Hackney, secretary of the S. E. P. A. of Charlotte, N. C., will furnish application blanks to those who wish them, or write direct to club secretary, Norman L. Kissling, Bel Air, Md.

West Haven Show.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the West Haven Poultry Association will be held this year November 20—23, 1912, in Music Hall, New Haven, one of the finest exhibition halls in Connecticut, only one block from New Haven Centre, a city of 165,000 population, to which the association owe their very large door attendance.

This year the grand display prizes heading each variety will be gold, and the premium money ranges from \$50 on some breeds down to \$10 on the smaller varieties. The premium list which will be ready about November 1st, will be the most attractive ever offered by the association.

A strong list of judges will place the awards. J. W. Andrews, of Dighton, Mass.; W. R. Graves, Southboro, Mass.; W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn.; A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass.; Paul P. Ives, Guilford, Conn.; and C. W. Bunnell, New Haven, Conn.

For further information address the secretary, John E. Knecht, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

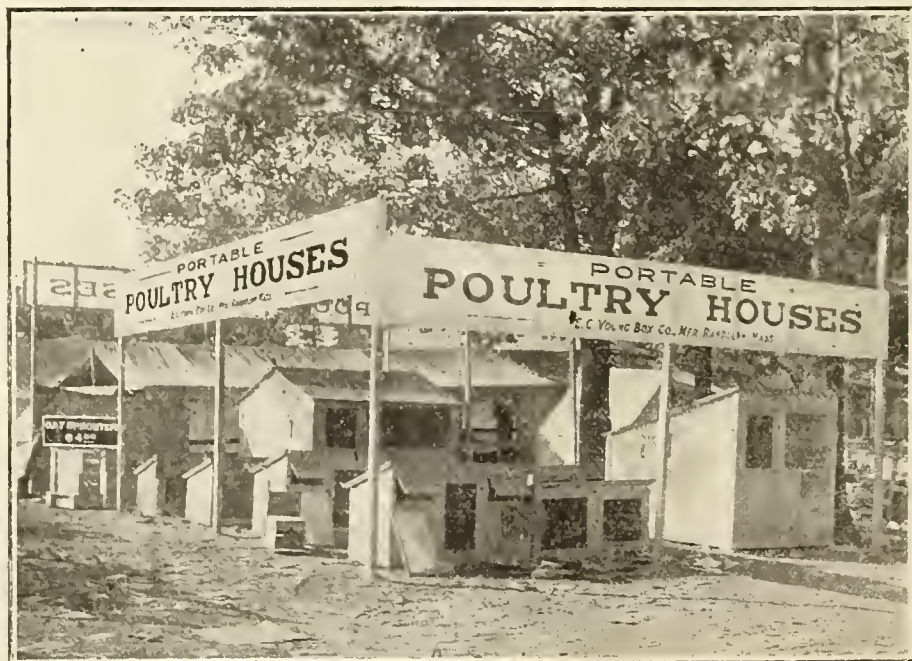


Exhibit of E. C. Young Box Co., Randolph, Mass., at Brockton Fair. Ad. page 256.



Contaminated Soil in Petaluma and in the East.

IN previous issues of this paper, and in the "Scratchings" in this issue, I have quoted with comments from a most interesting series of articles on the Petaluma poultry industry now appearing in the *Petaluma Weekly Poultry Journal*. These articles are gradually bringing out the facts necessary to a correct view of the situation there and reinforcing some occasional statements not in accord with those commonly published about the situation in this vicinity. There have been indications that there was much that was unsatisfactory in the situation, and that many of the supposedly expert poultrymen did not understand the true causes of the trouble, although these were plainly indicated in the fragmentary comments that appeared.

The issue of the *Journal* for Oct. 2, 1912, contains an article on re-stocking which reads in part as follows:—

"At the present time the White Leghorn is the fowl in Petaluma, but there are a great many ranchers who are looking at other breeds. This is not because the Leghorn is not as good a layer as ever, but because the breed has been in the vicinity of Petaluma so many years that inbreeding has had an effect on the vitality of the fowl, and they have become hard to raise with the first degree of success. The rancher has found that his baby chicks are liable to all manner of diseases of which ten years ago they knew nothing. White diarrhea has become a great deal more prevalent than it formerly was, and it is even true that the size of the chicks has decreased, that they are now weak and inclined to be undersized. There are, of course, notable exceptions to this rule. Men have built up their strains, and, by careful breeding, have as fine birds as can be desired, but as a general thing the White Leghorn is not as good now as it was ten years ago.

"The question that will then confront the poultryman is, 'What breed shall I handle?' and this is a question that is not at all easy to answer. Even with the present status of the Leghorn quite below the best, that breed is considered by some experts to be better than any other, considering the market and climatic conditions in Petaluma. The Leghorn produces the large white egg that is required by the market. The difficulty does not lie in that part of the problem. The whole trouble is the large death toll that is exacted, both in the baby chicks and in the older birds.

"Poultrymen figure that they will lose as many as twenty-five per cent of the chickens that come out of the shell. Twenty per cent would be an exceptionally small loss. With fireless brooders the adherents of that system of brooding claim a slightly smaller loss, but even then the death rate is appalling. If the average were as low as twenty per cent it would still show that there is a difficulty somewhere, and one that is to be deeply considered. Some persons say that a twenty-five per cent loss is not heavier than the loss which is incurred when the old hen raises the chicks out on the range, but any thinking person knows that this is not correct. * * * We believe that it is possible to raise as large a per cent of the chicks by artificial means as can be raised with a hen.

"The loss in the ranks of mature birds is also a grave matter. We do not expect that the loss in the old fowls will be as small as it is on the ranches round about Petaluma as it is on the farm where the chickens are permitted to forage all over a quarter-section of land for their living. The system which the Petaluma men employ is too severe for that. The object of the Petaluma chicken man, to get as many eggs from the hen in the course of two or three years as the bird would naturally produce in a life time, and the forcing system which he employs to accomplish that object, cause a much higher death rate than is natural with the Leghorn; but even that fact will not explain away the average death rate on the Petaluma ranch, a death rate of ten per cent.

"A ten per cent death rate is not explained by the forcing system. It can only be explained by saying that the

chicks were not all that they should be, and that therefore the old birds are not the strong stock that is desirable. And when we again consider that it is from those old birds that the breeders are taken, we do not wonder that the chicks are no better than they are.

"Of course the foregoing facts are in opposition to what the papers and boosters like to say, and generally do say, about Petaluma and the poultry industry in the vicinity of this city. But, although Petaluma is the poultry centre of the world, and there is a great deal of money made from poultry in Petaluma, there are at the same time facts to be considered that are not as pleasant as these.

"We have considered at some length the disease; the interesting thing will now be to consider the cure. What the writer has to say of this will not prove acceptable to all, or rather will not be as generally accepted as what he has said of the conditions. Those are facts which cannot be refuted, while the cure of them will be a matter of opinion, more or less.

"To carefully trace the origin of the stock from which the chicks spring is the best way in which to set about improving the strain of birds on the ranch. If it can be ascertained that eggs gotten from some particular person will produce birds that have not the evil effects of inbreeding the rancher has begun to arrive at his goal. Inbreeding is one of the worst things with which the rancher has to contend. * * * The poultryman should also see what the other conditions which have surrounded the parent stock have been. He should see that they had good food, good housing, good range, good everything. * * *

"Up to this point we have considered only that the rancher is to keep Leghorns. There is another solution to the problem, however, and that is to change the breed of fowls that are kept on the ranch. That this is the best solution of the problem is thought by many poultrymen, and accordingly there are a great many who are getting other breeds. What the other breeds are to be may be a matter of opinion, although the opinions seem to be largely the same. In other words the Black Minorcas seem to be the birds that are generally thought to be the ones that will best fill the bill."

It would be interesting to many to quote the remainder of the article, but it is much too long for that. What has been quoted, and the few extracts that will be quoted in discussing it, are enough for the present purpose.

It is the old, old story of many an individual poultry breeder's stock, of many a variety, and of the stock in every place where intensive poultry culture is carried on for a long period. The root of the trouble is not inbreeding, and it cannot be cured either by the avoidance of inbreeding, or by more careful breeding, or by changing the breed, or by any cleaning up and disinfecting that can be done without taking the fowls entirely off the land for a short term of years. All these things are makeshift devices which help for a time, but in the end their effect is usually only to prolong the agony of keeping poultry under adverse conditions.

The first cause of trouble is the intensive method, over-crowding, and the contamination of the soil. I think that every disinterested person of wide observation in this field recognizes the true cause, but the chief sufferers seem to fight desperately against admitting the situation. We have been all through this in New England and some other parts of the East. Poultry plants have prospered on new land, only to go to wreck on the same land when it became foul. And the poultry keeper almost invariably blames it on the stock or the breed. It is one of the hardest things imaginable to make one see that his practice is at fault, or if he admits that his land is tainted, his idea is to purify it by dosing it with some substance, the chemical action of which will neutralize the poisons in the ground. The benefits of this treatment are slight and the effects only temporary.

I wish it were possible to mention names and places in discussions of this

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Buckeye incubators are sold by over a thousand merchants—in every state in the Union. We have agents everywhere who will gladly show you a Buckeye in operation. Send us your name on a postal and we'll send you the name of our agent in your town, so you can see the chicks hatching and examine the incubator in every detail. Ask our agent to show you the 5-year guarantee that goes with every Standard Buckeye. Send us your name today!

Our 1193 Catalog sent on request.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 517 W. Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio

kind and tell the stories of men who, after having been strikingly successful, dropped down to a very low level of profits and a condition of constant struggle, and in many cases went down and out because their land was no longer fit for poultry. These stories afford the best illustrations of the risks of intensive poultry culture, but though the contrast does not appear so striking, the case is the same in a great many instances where the land became so contaminated before success was reached, that success was impossible.

But custom and proper consideration for the rights and feelings of the people

concerned forbid the mention of names and places in most cases, and we have to make general statements which are far less effective and convincing.

It may be said also that whether the cause of troubles in any case is foul ground is a matter of opinion. I may believe that it is in a certain case. The owner of the plant may, and apparently in most cases does, believe it is something else. I am disposed to hold that my opinion is more likely to be right than his, because I have no interest whatever in the matter except to know and state the facts for general information and guidance, while the owner of a plant is in nearly every case,

\$225 to be given to Owners of Pittsfield Barred Rocks

Has the limit for early egg production been reached?

Pittsfield Barred Rocks are famous for early maturity. 3½ months is our record.

Our customers have beaten that. What can you do? Your skill may win one of these prizes.

\$50 for the first egg in the shortest time from pullet raised from a Breeding Pen purchased of us.

\$50 for the first egg in the shortest time from pullet raised from Day-Old Chicks purchased of us.

\$50 for the first egg in the shortest time from pullet raised from Hatching Eggs purchased of us.

\$50 for the first egg in the shortest time from pullet raised from 8-Weeks Old Chicks purchased of us.

\$25 for the first egg in the shortest time from pullet bred to a cock or cockerel purchased of us.

In case of a tie the prize will be divided equally between the winners. Contest closes December 1st, 1913. We can supply you with stock to enter this contest. Prices low now. We guarantee safe delivery.

Send for "Money-Making Poultry"

Whether you run your poultry yard for profit or pleasure, you should have this book. An entirely new edition. Copy free for the asking.

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARM CO.
210 Main St., Pittsfield, Me.



To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

for one reason or another, loth to admit that this is the trouble. For if he admits it, and still continues to try to conduct operations about as he would if this condition did not exist, he convicts himself of folly; and it is unquestionably hard for any man to make up his mind to discard methods that have worked well in the past until there is no longer the possibility of keeping up his own courage and appearances. It is a good thing too, for men to have this stick-to-it-tiveness, if they don't carry it too far.

But when it is certainly and commonly known, as it is, that foul ground does bring about these troubles, and when it is plain that the land has had ample opportunity to become foul, and that purifying processes of known efficiency have not been adopted, or, if adopted, have not been applied thoroughly, it is absurd to attempt to cure the evils of foul ground in poultry running on such ground. We cannot in such cases apply literally the old medical maxim, "Remove the cause, and the effects will cease." We have to remove the fowls from the cause and put them on clean land.

Many poultrymen do not want to do this because they think that it does not pay them to divide their attention between poultry keeping and some other branch of farming. The possible profits from poultry being greater they reason that they are showing poor business judgment if they restrict their output of poultry and give a part of the time to farming. Many do not want to do this because they do not like farming. From my contact with persons who want to run poultry plants, I think that fully three-fourths of those who want to devote their entire attention to poultry are decidedly averse to doing any other kind of farm work. Many young men who write or come to me looking for places to learn poultry keeping are not willing to go anywhere where anything but poultry work will be required of them. Our agricultural colleges wisely insist upon poultry students taking lectures in other agricultural branches, but most of the short course students seem to me to attend these indifferently. Though these things do not make much impression upon them at the time, if they stay in poultry culture they are likely to come to a time when they will remember something about tillage crops and begin to see the uses of the combination.

Intensive poultry culture on new land is like any other process in agriculture that, having been used a short time, makes the land unfit for the crop which at first was most profitable upon it. The one sure remedy is rotation of crops under conditions which insure proper treatment for the land.

Another point which must be considered is the use of poultry manure. What is the full and precise value of this as a fertilizer? How can the poultryman handle it to advantage? We have a great many statements telling that it is very valuable, that it gives remarkable results, etc., etc. But why is it not imperative for some of our experiment stations that are casting about for some good experiment to take a flock of hens, or several flocks, and show just what value can be derived from the manure used under different circumstances? For example, if two pieces of corn be grown side by side, one scantily fertilized as is usual for corn; perhaps only with what fertilizer the last crop left in the ground; the other on the same land but with all the hen manure that could be used to advantage, the difference in the crop would represent the value of a given quantity of hen manure, or of the manure from a given number of hens as applied to corn. Then by comparisons for a variety of other common products it would be possible to get an average value for the manure from one fowl. Some people say the droppings of a fowl for one year are worth 50 cents. I don't know. I think it probable that they are if used right. Then the question for a poultryman is how to get that value out of them. A poultry keeper may avoid that problem while the other products of his poultry are bringing a satisfactory income, but ultimately he has to face it, or the loss will down him.

The poultry keeper in Petaluma, or anywhere else, who keeps so many fowls on his land that no other money crop can be grown on it cannot continue this long.

Suppose we say the collected droppings are worth only twenty-five cents per year per bird. Then a man who keeps 2,000 hens should in some way or other get \$500 a year for the manure. He must also get value for the uncollected droppings, and get them out of his soil.

This is not a new problem upon which we have no light. There are large districts in Europe where barren lands, made fertile by poultry culture, no longer suitable for poultry culture are being profitably devoted to fruit and gardening. That is what has to be done in this country and the sooner our people recognize that the better it will be for all concerned. If in Petaluma, or on the South Shore in Massachusetts, or on an egg farm in New

Jersey, poultry becomes less thrifty than formerly, the advantage of change of stock or of breed will be very slight. The rational thing for the poultry keeper who has reached this stage is to begin to convert as much of his land as necessary to other uses. A man ought not, however, to wait until that stage to make a beginning. He should plan from the first to have some other crop ready to make him an income when the land becomes unfit for poultry. He should plan for it and keep it constantly in view. For there is nothing more certain than that the time will come when the poultry crop of the exclusive poultryman will fail, if he has not ample land to avoid overcrowding his stock.

quite a hub-bub over an alleged case of borrowed exhibition birds, and of misrepresenting birds sold. A Mrs. Singleton presented Mrs. McReynolds, the wife of the editor of the *Southern Poultryman*, with some Rhode Island Reds. Last fall Mrs. M. had a few surplus cockerels which were put with some of Mrs. S.'s birds and taken to a fair and sold by Mrs. S. According to the statements of Mr. McReynolds whose reputation for veracity is good, and of Mrs. Singleton, whose statement of the case impresses one as being true, the birds were not entered for competition, were not judged, and the persons who bought them were told all about them. Mr. McReynolds appears to be under the impression that the case is to be made the basis of charges before the A. P. A., and says that he assumes full responsibility for everything these women have done, and stands ready to answer before either the A. P. A. or the fair association.

This is chivalrous, but strikes me as impossible. If anyone is at fault, Mr. McReynolds' fault is less than that of Mrs. S., who sold the birds. If they were not misrepresented nothing wrong has been done. If they were misrepresented, or if buyers did not ask full information, I still cannot see that any material damage has been done to anyone interested. Personally, I think that poultry associations of all kinds should let matters of this kind alone. I have always held that if a person is injured in a transaction of this kind, or thinks he is, he should either take it to the constitutionally established

American Poultry Association Notes.

THE *American Poultry Journal* states that notwithstanding the announcement that the meetings of the Executive Board would be open to the members of the association, the "lay members" or "lay figures" who went to Nashville had the usual experience. It says:—"One session of the Executive Board lasting an hour and forty minutes was held to which all A. P. A. members who came were admitted, but were later invited to leave while the Executive Board conducted a secret session behind closed doors. After being told to 'get out,' very few members attempted to attend any of the executive sessions."

The excluded members amused themselves by organizing an A. P. A. Bull Moose Progressive Party, or trying to. It was evidently a dismal failure, and will be until the only real bull moose in the A. P. A., who is still on the Executive Board is foot-loose. Then we may look for results.

The *A. P. J.* also notes that this first meeting of the Executive Board was followed by an all day session, and that "throughout the regular sessions of the annual meeting the following week secret sessions of the Executive Board were held preliminary to or immediately following the general meeting of the association," and:—"As most of the important business of the convention is 'cut and dried' in these executive sessions behind closed doors, many members feel that unless the 'open door' can prevail in all Executive Board meetings, that it is little purpose for them to incur the considerable expense involved in attending annual meetings of the association."

A lot of people have come and more are coming to that conclusion. If the list of those in attendance is analyzed it will be found, I think, that after the first session at a meeting, about half of those in attendance, and doing business at any time, are members of the Executive Board, and, from their point of view, there is a very decided advantage in doing much of the business that comes up behind closed doors. It is noticeable that, as a rule, a person's attitude toward publicity of business depends upon his own relation toward it. The A. P. A. has taken upon itself the task of reforming certain abuses and regulating certain things. In doing this work by the plan adopted, those who vote to refuse a license to a judge, or to expel a member are not often anxious to make their records public. Even inside the board there has been more or less manipulation to shirk the odium for the board's action on some cases. Members have voted their convictions when they could do so secretly who would not have done so if they had to do it openly and so give personal offense to the parties whose interests were affected. It is notorious, too, that certain members of the board have repeatedly taken one side of a question in a board meeting, and the other side in the open meeting. In this way, a member can help a measure, because the recommendations of the board usually go through in the open meeting, and at the same time can go through the motions of opposing it in the open meeting if he thinks it of any advantage to him to do so.

F. W. De Lancey, who was one of the ardent advocates of the rule to prohibit journalists from judging says in his paper,

the *Poultry Fancier*, that it was defeated at Nashville because of a general feeling that it was too far reaching and was unconstitutional, but that delegates from all parts of the country admitted that legislation along the line proposed was needed, and that he will next year offer an amendment for the purpose. In my humble judgment the problem is too intricate and too delicate to be regulated by legislation. It has to work out automatically by the gradual elimination of the "unjust judge" whether he happens to be a journalist or a breeder or only a judge.

It seems that down in Texas there is



This 50¢ metal hopper
full of
PURINA Chicken Chowder
Only 30¢

I will give you, through your dealer, this practical, serviceable, well made metal hopper, chock full of Purina Chicken Chowder, both for 30 cents. I make this remarkable offer solely to get you acquainted with the egg-producing powers of *Purina Chicken Chowder*—a dry, egg-laying mash, consisting of approximately the same chemical ingredients found in an egg. It is composed of alfalfa, granulated meat, middlings, bran, corn meal, linseed meal and charcoal.

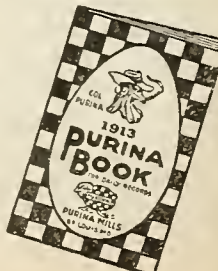
"If Chicken Chowder won't make your hens lay, they must be roosters"

Chicken Chowder assures you an abundance of eggs during the fall and winter, when prices are highest. You cannot afford to be without it. Ask your feed dealer or grocer today for a metal hopper full of Purina Chicken Chowder. This offer is made through dealers only east of the Rocky Mountains. If your dealer cannot supply you, let me know his name.

Valuable Poultry Book Free

In return for your dealer's name, I will send you my 48 page Purina Book, with ruled forms for egg records and accounts, plans of houses, coops, fixtures, etc., cures of diseases, breeding charts, etc. Write today.

Col. Purina, Ralston Purina Mills, 813 S. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.



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courts or let it pass. If it is not worth while to go quietly to law about it, why should it be made a cause of disturbance in voluntary organizations, like our poultry associations? The A. P. A.'s policy of performing a few acts for the purification of the fancy, seems to have resulted in bringing before the association a lot of charges that are either ill founded or cannot be proven. The association and its committees waste time on these to the neglect of the matters that ought to be considered in its meetings.

Editor Purvis in *Poultry Life* says:— "Another foolish move was the decision to publish a text book for use in schools. Since the meeting the editor of *Poultry Life* has had a letter from one of the committee appointed to get out this text book, asking him if he could name a writer for the book who would be willing to do the work for about \$200. This shows that the committee has a very poor opinion of the talent necessary to the making of a text book which should be final authority in the matters on which it treats. The man who is competent to write a text book on poultry which will successfully pass under the criticism of those who will be expected to use it will be either sacrificing himself for the good of the many, or he will want money mighty bad. Two hundred dollars is about what a progressive poultry breeder would expect to pay for having his catalogue written."

After reading that, it is natural for one who occasionally whiles away his time writing books to find other expressions for that committee's idea of the money value of such services. In terms of idealized standard pictures, a text book for use in the schools equals four of part-colored, or five of solid colored fowls, copies. Who says the A. P. A. does not properly appreciate art?

I never read one of those extravagant appreciations of the services and benefits of the A. P. A. to the poultry industry such as that of which First Vice-President Hopper recently delivered himself in the *Southern Poultry Journal* without wishing that the facts warranted them,—or at least such of them as have any real meaning. A great deal of what is said along this line is a mere jumble of words from which anyone may gather that the writer is trying to give great praise to the association, but which when analyzed either means nothing definite or is not in accord with the facts. One who did not know any better would suppose that the American Poultry Association was a model of efficiency and accomplishing wonderful things for the breeders. Everything that has happened to advance poultry interests since the A. P. A. was organized is credited to the association. Now the plain fact, easily shown to anyone who can consider facts calmly and think straight, is that the accomplishments of the association are decidedly slim and are greatly outweighed by its faults.

That is the situation to date. Many members hope that eventually the association will get on a basis where it will really be a power for good, but with all the blowing about valuable work of the organization from office holders and candidates for office, this does not seem very near at present.

The removal of A. C. Smith from Massachusetts makes a gap in the Massachusetts Branch which will not be easily filled. Mr. Smith has been president of the branch ever since its organization and has been the mainstay in branch business. I cannot offhand think of anyone who will take the same interest in association affairs that he has. It is quite possible that there are those who will do more than the few members who for the last four or five years have done what work was done in this branch, but from the difficulty that there has been in getting members to attend meetings, I cannot locate them. This looks like a good time for men who want to make a record developing the Massachusetts Branch to come forth and take hold. Outside of Mr. Smith and the writer there have only been about three or four men in this branch that could be depended upon to

come into the annual meeting without being hunted up on the floor at the Boston show and personally conducted into it.

One reason for this is that most members have other things on hand that seem more important to them—and undoubtedly are more important. The branch proceedings are largely perfunctory.

The association through its royal rooters is making a great deal of capital of the few cases where it has inflicted penalties for faking. The claim is made that this has done a great deal to stop faking. It is easy to make such claims, hard to either prove or disprove them. But there is a certain class of cases of faking, the bleaching of white birds, in which the practice is almost universal. The situation is notorious. What is the A. P. A. going to do about it? Why doesn't it do something? It ought either to take some action against bleaching white birds or change its professed attitude toward all forms of faking.

This Palace Show Expected to be the Largest and Finest.

The management of the Palace Show, New York City, Dec. 3-7, 1912, looks forward to the biggest and best show ever held by the Empire Poultry Association.

The demand for premium lists has so far exceeded that of last year by over a thousand—one hundred applications have been received from foreign countries.

The National Bantam Association predicts that it will have over one thousand exhibits. If you have not received your copy of the premium list, write at once to L. D. Howell, Sec'y, Mineola, N. Y.

Try to be at the banquet Wednesday evening, December 4th. You will find it worth while.

Second Only to Boston.

It is generally admitted that the big show annually held at Providence is second only to Boston in this section of the country. It is easily one of the most popular exhibitions held in the East, where exhibitors are always certain that their birds will be passed upon by the best of judging talent under splendid conditions, and where the prize inducements are among the best. Prospective competitors will be interested in the following communication from the secretary, Mr. W. I. Brown, 6 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I., to whom all requests for premium list and other information should be addressed:

"The R. I. Poultry Association will hold its twenty-seventh annual exhibition December 3-7, at Infantry Hall, Providence, R. I. The judges engaged so far are Lambert, Hawkins, Rowe, Shove, Allen, Cook, Dexter, and Congdon. We have received our state appropriation of \$1,000 this year, and prospects never were better for a grand show. We are offering about \$450 in gold specials this year."

A winning at Providence means many dollars to the breeder in advertising value.

A Fortunate Chance.

"What I don't ketch on to," said Mose Millerby, "is how ye managed to make that ottermobile feller pay ye thutty dollars fer spillin' a waggin load o' bad eggs. Ye can't spile a bad egg, kin ye?"

"Waal, ye see," said Uncle Jabez, "it come about this way. When the smash-up come, th' air got so full o' that pesky gasoline that the condition o' them eggs warn't hardly purrceptible."—Harper's.



Orpington Magazine

10 cts. a Year.

Some sensational show stock now ready at conservative prices.

CHEVIOT FARMS, R 37, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The International Sanitary Hover and Green Food Grower



THE International Sanitary Hover constructed along scientific principals has solved the problem of raising strong, active chicks.

It is warmer at the curtains than near the center. This causes the chicks to distribute themselves just back of the curtains, and prevents crowding. They also have a constant supply of fresh air.

It is entirely circular, and has no corners into which the chicks can crowd. It can be carried around with ease and used everywhere. There is no necessity for carpenter work, or for building an expensive brooder.

As a Green Food Grower

The International Sanitary Hover can be used practically the entire year. In eight days it will transform 12 quarts of oats into enough green food to feed 500 chickens 3 days. This solves your green food problem during the cold months. Profit in the poultry business depends on getting eggs in the winter. To get eggs, green food is necessary.

Indorsed by Kellerstrass, Owen Farms, Wm. Cook & Sons, Rufus Delafield, Rose Farm, and Monmouth Poultry Farms. Send for catalogue. Agents wanted.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SALES CO.,
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QUALITY

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

Poultry Pigeons Cats Pet Stock

The Providence Show

INFANTRY HALL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DECEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1912.

Entries Close November 16, 1912.

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Courteous Treatment Prompt Payment of Premiums

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW.
POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK.

THE BOSTON SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
Jan. 7, 11, '13
ENTRIES CLOSE Dec. 20, '12
For premium List and Entry Blanks.
Address W. B. ATHERTON, SECRETARY,
30 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

America's Leading Show

NEW YORK POULTRY and PIGEON ASSOCIATION

24TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

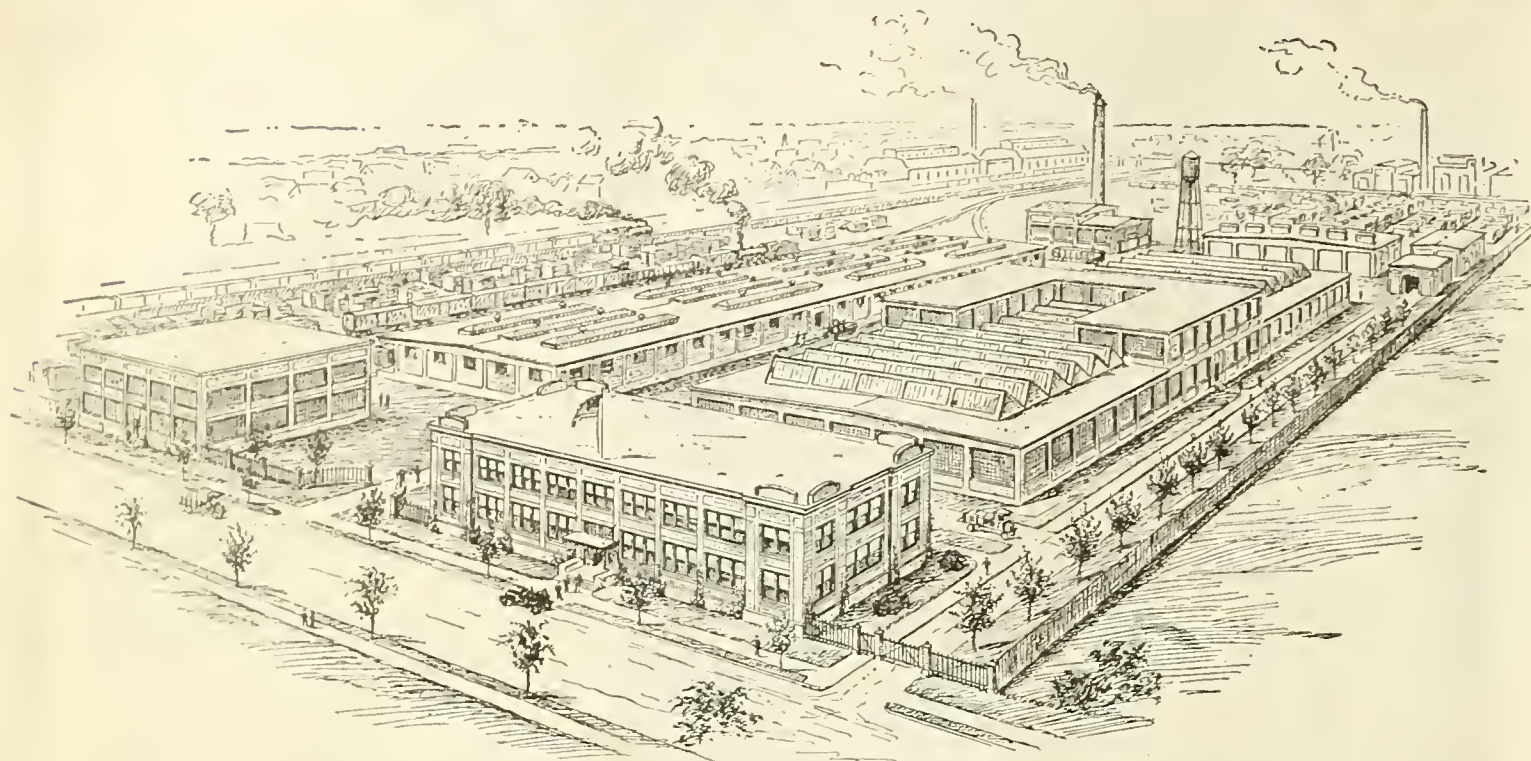
Will be Held in the Madison Square Garden,
NEW YORK CITY,

Dec. 31, 1912, Jan. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1913.

ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 14th, 1912.

H. V. CRAWFORD, Sec'y, Montclair, N. J.

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEW MANUFACTURING PLANT OF CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cyphers Company to Build Model Factory.

Land Has Been Bought and Architects Employed for Complete, Special Purpose Manufacturing Plant to be Erected by Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEREWITH is shown a bird's eye view of the new model manufacturing plant that is to be erected early next spring by Cyphers Incubator Company, at Buffalo, N. Y. A tract of land eight and one-fourth acres in extent, favorably located on the inner belt of the New York Central railroad lines, has been bought, and architects have been employed.

The contract for grading, putting in railway switches, laying sewers, and running water mains into the property has been let, and this work is to be done at once. Contract for the buildings is to be awarded before January 1st. The work on buildings is to be started as soon next spring as the weather will permit, and possession is to be given by the contractors on or before July 31, 1913.

The buildings that are to comprise the new plant will be as follows: Main factory, 160 x 380 feet in dimensions, two-thirds of the building to be one story in height, with saw-tooth roof, thus giving perfect indoor light for workmen, and the middle third (see illustration) is to be two stories high, allowing for factory supplies stock room, workmen's locker room, etc., on upper floor.

Warehouse, 120 x 380 feet in size, extending parallel with factory building, and of same floor level; height to be one story, but foundations and walls to be of sufficient strength so that three more stories can be added later in case enlargement is desired at any time.

Laboratory and sales building, 75 x 125 feet in size; two stories in height.

Dry kiln building, 80 x 120 feet, containing six kilns, with ground space left on which to double capacity as needed.

Boiler and transformer house, 40 x 60 feet in size, for location of heating plant and the electrical equipment required for use of Niagara Falls power.

Office building, 60 x 160 feet in dimensions, and two stories high, fronting on Dewey Avenue, six hundred and fifty feet from Main Street, Buffalo's principal thoroughfare.

These buildings are to be of reinforced concrete, with attractive red brick wall trimmings. All floors and roofs are to be concrete, and the plant throughout will be as near fire proof as modern methods can make it. There is piling space for ten to twelve million feet of lumber, and private water mains and hydrants are to be installed in the lumber yards.

The site for this plant was chosen with special reference to the use that is to be made of it as a factory, warehouse, and office combined, and every building is being designed to meet the exact require-

ments of the Cyphers Company's diversified business—a business which calls for the manufacture of more than one hundred different articles used by practical, successful poultrymen, and that of late years has passed the million dollar mark in annual sales.

Grant M. Curtis, president and general

manager of Cyphers Incubator Company, writing under date of October 15th, said:

"Am sending with this factory cut and description of buildings, the copy for a page advertisement, entitled, 'An Open Letter,' which is to be published in your November issue. This advertisement will tell your readers how well fixed we are to fill orders during the poultry season now at hand, also about the increased business we have enjoyed since August 1st of this year; but please direct special attention to our November advertisement, so that your readers will know to a certainty that we are in shape to handle promptly all orders entrusted to us, either at our home offices in Buffalo, or at our branch stores in New York City, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., and Oakland, Calif."

A Sensible Indian Runner Duck Story.

Readers of this paper who are interested in Indian Runner ducks should read the article, "An Experience with Indian Runners," by Miss Sara A. Little, in the *American Poultry Advocate* for September. It gives the experiences and observations of a fancier and breeder who likes the Indian Runners, but has no illusions about them, and no disposition to foster illusions in the minds of others. Among other things, she says: "It is not so easy as one might suppose to find a market for duck eggs in quantity for food, and when people are found who like duck eggs they usually make no requisitions as to color. It can be said truly of Runner ducks' eggs that they are as delicate in flavor as a hen's egg. Were it not for the slight toughness of the white, one would not know it was not produced by a hen."

This, however, does not apply exclusively to the eggs of Runners, and that slight toughness makes a lot of difference to most people who like eggs. Miss Little says that her experience has been that the white egg producers are not as good layers as those that lay colored eggs. She also mentions the fact that heavy feeding entirely changes the style and carriage of the duck.

Black Orpington Club.

Black Orpington National Club Meet will be held this year at Indianapolis with the National Fanciers' Club, January 1-7.

Eastern Branch Meet at Rochester, January 7-11.

Southern Branch Meet at Little Rock.

Western Branch Meet at Los Angeles, California.

Grand trophy cups, gold medals, and cash specials at each of these shows. Particulars of Milton Brown, Sta. L, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Make Your Xmas Gifts Attractive At Our Expense

Whether your gifts are large or small, the recipient will appreciate a dainty package, prettily decorated with Christmas seals, stamps or tags. They emphasize the sentiment of the holiday season and add the final touch that makes the loving thought complete. A complete assortment of seals, stamps, gift cards, tags, post cards, etc., are always quite expensive when purchased at the store and many of our friends do not find it easy to obtain them. Our BIG 226-PIECE XMAS PACKAGE contains the following:

- 15 Beautiful Christmas and Holiday Post Cards, embossed and lithographed in gold and colors.
- 6 Large Cards, 4 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches.
- 8 Medium Cards, 3 5/8 x 1 7/8 inches.
- 10 Small Cards, 1 7/8 x 1 1/8 inches.
- 2 Xmas Folders.
- 6 Large Tags, 4 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches.
- 8 Medium Tags, 3 5/8 x 1 7/8 inches.
- 10 Small Tags, 1 7/8 x 1 1/8 inches.
- 25 Large Seals.
- 50 Medium Seals.
- 50 Small Seals.
- 10 "Merry Christmas" Stickers, 3 5/8 x 1 7/8 inches.
- 10 "Do - Not - Open - Until - Christmas" Seals.
- 16 Stamps.

(The seals and stickers are all gummed.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

Big 226-Piece Xmas Package . . .	Value \$.50	} WE GIVE YOU ALL THREE for
Farm and Home, one year, (24 issues) "	.50	
Farm-Poultry, one year . . .	.50	
Actual Value in Dollars and Cents . . .		\$1.50
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New England States.

Nov. 12-14. Cheshire, Conn. George A. Tucker, Sec'y, West Cheshire.
 Nov. 20-22. Holyoke, Mass. Percy M. Alden, Sec'y, 154 Meadow St., Willimansett.
 Nov. 20-23. New Haven, Conn. J. E. Knecht, S'y.
 Nov. 26-29. Bristol, R. I. James U. Clarkson, Sec'y, 10 Mount Hope Ave.
 Dec. 3-5. Bellows Falls, Vt. G. S. Buxton, Sec'y.
 Dec. 3-6. Bridgeport, Conn. Geo. Seltsam, Sec'y, Sylvan Ave., R. F. D. 4.
 Dec. 3-7. Providence, R. I. W. I. Brown, Sec'y, 6 Exchange Place.
 Dec. 10-12. Bridgeport, Conn. W. O. Burr, Sec'y, Fairfield. S. F. Healy, Sec'y, Bridgeport.
 Dec. 10-13. Springfield, Mass. H. G. Davis, Sec'y.
 Dec. 10-14. Concord, N. H. J. J. Trenoweth, Sec'y.
 Dec. 11-13. Wenham, Mass. Arthur Elliot, Sec'y, Peabody.
 Dec. 11-14. Portland, Maine. A. L. Merrill, Sec'y, Auburn.
 Dec. 12-14. Woonsocket, R. I. H. L. Carpenter, Sec'y.
 Dec. 17-19. Nashua, N. H. Luther Robbins, Sec'y, Hollis Depot.
 Dec. 17-19. Greenfield, Mass. S. H. Stone, Sec'y.
 Dec. 17-20. Waterbury, Conn. John J. O'Connor, Sec'y, 63 Ridge St.
 Dec. 31-Jan. 4. Montpelier, Vt. Ed. Chesser, Sec'y, Barre.
 Jan. 2-4. Wakefield, R. I. Geo. E. Harvey, Sec'y.
 Jan. 7-11. Boston, Mass. W. B. Atherton, Sec'y, 30 Broad St.
 Jan. 14-16. Peterboro, N. H. F. G. Field, Sec'y.
 Jan. 14-17. Middletown, Conn. S. H. Stiles, Sec'y.
 Jan. 14-17. Derry, N. H. E. E. Buzzell, Sec'y.
 Jan. 16-18. Lawrence, Mass. Alfred Kayworth, Sec'y, 65 Fern St.
 Jan. 21-23. Milford, N. H. Ed. Crowell, Sec'y.

Middle States.

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 Nov. 19-22. Ridgway, Pa. J. F. Lycer, Sec'y.
 Nov. 21-23. Yonkers, N. Y. J. S. Messler, Sec'y, 15 Clover St., White Plains.
 Nov. 25-30. Morristown, N. Y. D. D. Williamson, Sec'y.
 Nov. 25-30. Dover, N. J. Albert H. Totten, Sec'y, Morristown.
 Nov. 27-30. Spring City, Pa. Frank Kline, Sec'y.
 Dec. 2-7. Trenton, N. J. Harvey E. Rogers, Sec'y, 1520 East Clinton Ave.
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 Dec. 3-7. Schwenksville, Pa. Wm. G. Rosenberger, Sec'y.
 Dec. 3-7. New York, N. Y. (Palace Show). L. D. Howell, Sec'y, Mineola.
 Dec. 3-7. Reading, Pa. C. H. Glase, Sec'y.
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 Dec. 4-7. Salem, N. J. C. A. Thompson, Sec'y.
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 Oct. 28-Nov. 2. Pine Bluff, Ark. Geo. M. Wells, Sec'y.
 Oct. 30-Nov. 6. Shreveport, La. L. N. Brueggerhoff, Sec'y, Box 588.
 Nov. 4-9. Augusta, Ga. John J. Cohen, Jr., Sec'y.
 Nov. 6-8. Charlottesville, Va. N. T. Wingfield, Sec'y.
 Nov. 7-9. Paragould, Ark. H. W. Filgor, Sec'y.
 Nov. 11-16. Hot Springs, Ark.
 Nov. 25-30. Beaumont, Texas. J. L. McKinley, Sec'y.
 Nov. 25-30. Little Rock, Ark. J. V. Johnson, S'y.
 Nov. 26-29. Lake Charles, La. D. M. Foster, Jr., Sec'y.
 Nov. 27-30. Martinsburg, W. Va. T. H. Jefferson, Sec'y, Box 666.
 Nov. 28-30. Honey Grove, Texas. Mrs. J. M. Marr, Sec'y.
 Dec. 2-6. Dalhart, Texas. Roy McDonald, Sec'y.
 Dec. 2-7. Jennings, La. G. A. Connolly, Sec'y.

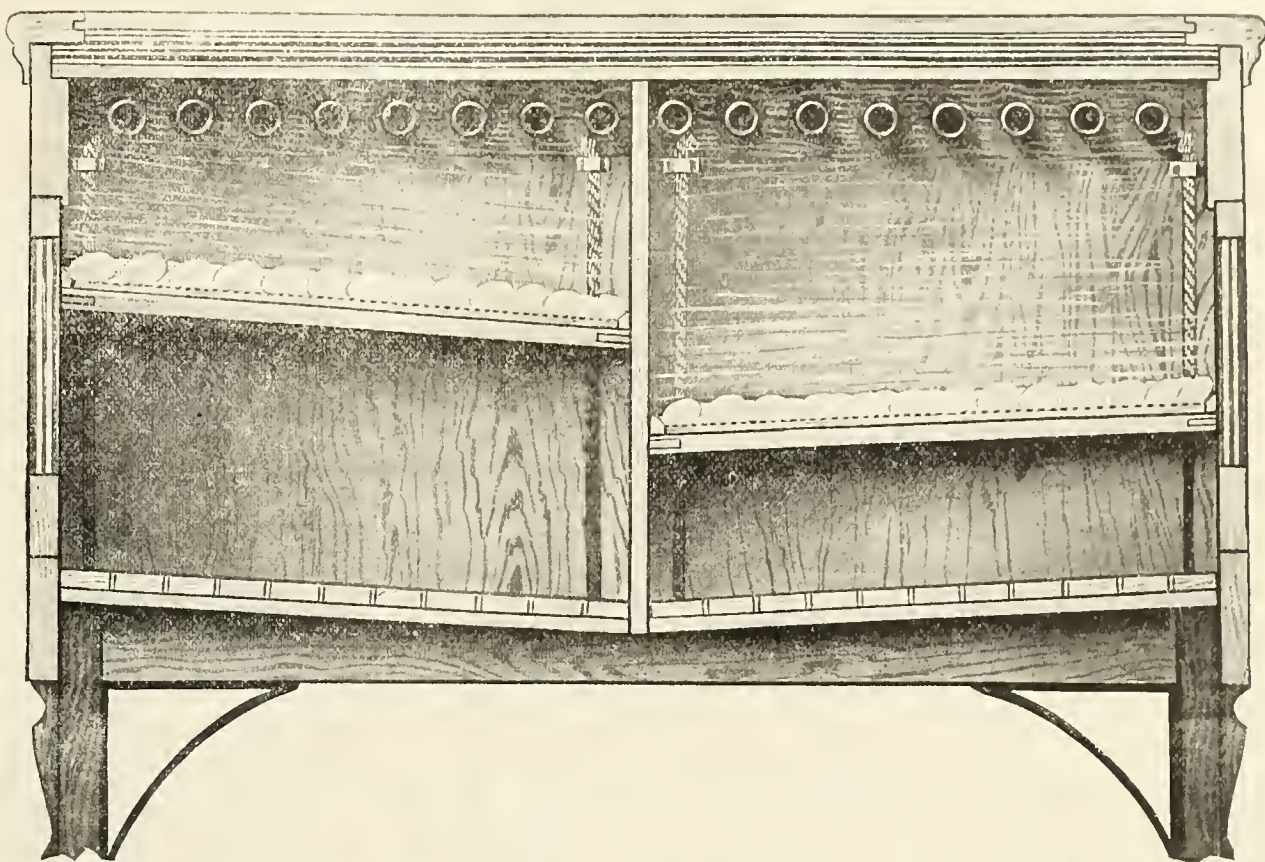
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 Dec. 12-14. Henrietta, N. C. D. B. Johnston, S'y.
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 Jan. 7-11. Roanoke, Va. Allen Jenkins, Sec'y, 213 Fourth St., N. E.
 Jan. 11-18. Richmond, Va. G. E. Governor, Sec'y.
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 Jan. 22-25. San Antonio, Texas. Ed. M. Stever, Sec'y.
 Jan. 28-31. Columbia, S. C. T. L. Little, Sec'y, Camden.

Central States.

Nov. 11-16. Centralia, Ill. H. M. Parker, Sec'y.
 Nov. 21-23. Benton, Ill. C. A. Feltzgerrell, Sec'y.

Nov. 25-29. Belton, Mo. Orville Gochnauer, Sec'y.
 Nov. 25-29. Davenport, Iowa. L. H. Nutting, S'y.
 Nov. 25-30. Moberly, Mo. Callie Halliburton, S'y.
 Nov. 25-30. Storm Lake, Iowa. D. F. Shannon, Sec'y.
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 Dec. 2-7. Belle Plaine, Iowa. L. M. Ewer, Sec'y.
 Dec. 2-7. Muscatine, Iowa. J. C. Collins, Sec'y.
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 Dec. 3-7. Prairie Depot, Ohio. C. H. Kordec, S'y.
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THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT

Incubation for chicks that live and grow to be prolific breeders and layers depends upon things more important than mere temperature control. It depends on the embryos getting an increasing amount of fresh air and of the egg compartments being increasingly ventilated.

A BULLETIN

The Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture says: "Oxygen (fresh air) is essential to normal development, the amount required increasing with the growth of the embryo. The eggs give off carbon-dioxide and this increases as the embryo grows."

A HALL PRINCIPLE

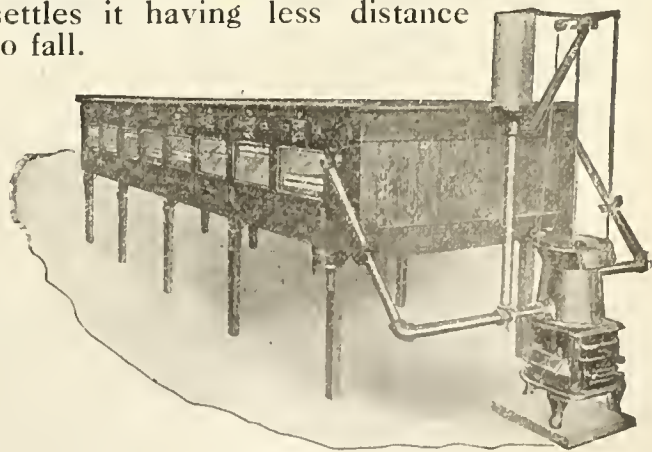
This principle was known and acted upon over 20 years ago by Mr. W. P. Hall, the pioneer in correct incubation.

Note the illustration. As incubation progresses the egg trays are lowered the amount indicated by the compartment thermometer which shows 103° "strong" as the animal heat increases. In thermostat machines you adjust the thermostat. In the Hall you lower the egg tray a little because the egg compartment is cooler towards the bottom.

A VAST DIFFERENCE

But by lowering the egg tray you make use of animal heat. It adds to the area of expanded air above the eggs. And as expanded air attracts moisture up to its carrying capacity it also carries in the fresh air of the ventilated cellar with which it is mixed. The embryos,

in the Hall Machine, get the increasing amount they need. Simply because the area of expanded air grows greater each day by lowering the egg tray and not shutting off radiation from the heating pipes. The bottoms of egg compartments are open slatted and as the carbon-dioxide is heavier than air it settles out. The nearer the bottom, the faster it settles it having less distance to fall.



WRITE US

Our new catalogue will soon be off the press. It shows what is right and what wrong in incubation. It makes principles plain. Tells why and how. Address as below asking for catalogue F.

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 Sec'y.
 Nov. 20-23. Roswell, New Mexico. J. R. St. John,
 Sec'y.
 Nov. 25-Dec. 1. Oakland, Calif. C. G. Hinds, S'y.
 Nov. 27-30. Malton, Wash. M. L. Wert, Sec'y.
 Dec. 3-7. Bellingham, Wash. Lloyd Hildebrand,
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 Dec. 9-14. Seattle, Wash. C. H. Burnett, Jr., S'y.
 Dec. 9-14. Roseburg, Oregon. E. E. Wineberly,
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 Dec. 9-14. Portland, Oregon. C. D. Minton, Sec'y.
 Dec. 9-14. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Oscar Nelson,
 Sec'y.
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 Box 37, Clarkston, Wash.
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 Dec. 16-21. Missoula, Mont. R. N. McDonald, S'y.
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 Box 485.
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 Jan. 21-25. Victoria, B. C. J. R. Terry, Sec'y.

The Big Boston Show.

Premium lists for the Boston show to be held January 7th to 11th, will be out December 1st, and entries close December 20th.

The following specialty clubs will hold their meets at Boston: The Partridge Wyandotte Club, Silver Penciled Wyandotte Club, Hamburg Fanciers' Club, N. E. Light Brahma Club, The Fantail Club, and The International Rose Comb Black Minorca Club; and the members propose to make this a record entry. Other clubs are expected to meet here, their votes not yet being in. The eastern division of the White Plymouth Rock Club will meet here, and a big entry of White Rocks is promised. E. H. George will judge. Polish breeders are out to make this class a hummer, and the Buff Rock breeders are planning another big class for Boston.

F. L. Platt will judge Columbian Plym-outh Rocks; W. H. Card will take Rhode Island Reds; W. G. Minich the Ham-burgs; H. B. Gleezen, Pit Games; H. B. Rollins the Light Brahmas; and Hugh A. Rose, Ornamental Bantams. The list of judges is not yet complete, but in addition to the above, others engaged are: J. H. Drevensstedt, C. A. Ballou, Richard Oke, C. A. Wheeler, F. W. Rogers, and G. W. Weed.

The fact that \$500 is put up in prizes on dressed poultry, eggs, and utility classes has attracted the attention of the market breeders, and this department promises to be a large and interesting one.
 W. B. ATHERTON, Sec'y,
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THE WHOLE STORY IN AN "EGG-SHELL" is that I have cut my expenses down to rock-bottom by eliminating expensive branch houses and managers, the printing of expensive catalogues and literature, with the postage on same, and all other selling expenses. All this saving goes into making an even better incubator than last year.

You get the benefit, for I am going to send you a better machine than you could buy elsewhere at double the price.

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Perfect ventilation—three compartment heater—galvanized wire cloth—strongly made legs of heavy metal, nicely shaped—double door—deep nursery—safety lamp, and all materials throughout of the best. I am offering all these new improvements in the standard Buffalo Incubator at half-price—a saving of 50% to you. Why should you pay twice my price for an incubator not up to the new Buffalo standard?

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		50 to 60	110 to 120	220 to 240	" "	" "	65	90	130	160	9.50	
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One of the Big Four.

The Pittsburgh, Pa. show last season undoubtedly proved its right to be considered one of the largest and best held in this country. This great exhibition will be held January 13—18, 1913, in Exposition Hall, which has an area of 40,000 square feet on the ground floor, and the heating and lighting arrangements of which leaves nothing to be desired. The club's slogan in this instance of "The best bird will win," assures that the merits of each entry, in each class, will be passed upon by judges of national reputation for ability. It is announced by the management that the entrance fee on single birds will be \$1.50, with the first prize \$4 and second prize \$2. Entrance fee on pens will be \$3, with a first prize of \$10, and second prize of \$5. This year three will fill a class, whereas five was necessary last year, a change which is all

in favor of exhibitors. It is claimed that the Pittsburgh show this year will, in addition to regular prizes, offer the greatest list of specials and cups ever competed for at a poultry show. A winning at Pittsburgh this year is bound to prove a most valuable business asset to the breeder. For a premium list, entry blanks, and all further information desired address the secretary, Mr. W. P. Craig, 303 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spanish Club Notice to Show Secretaries.

Show secretaries will please take notice that the American White Face Black Spanish Club will offer special ribbons at all shows where club members exhibit.

For further information address M. H. Lindsey, Sec'y-Treas., Northville, N. Y.



Don't Kill the Laying Hen

NO ARTICLE of food is in quite so big demand, all the year round, as strictly fresh eggs. You can always sell all you can get at fancy prices. Supplying fresh eggs yields good side money in a small way or makes a profitable business on a larger scale. It is the hen that lays 150 to 200 eggs a year that earns profit for you, so don't kill the layers because you don't know how to tell them from the drones who just eat their feed and don't lay enough eggs to pay for it. Kill the drones instead and save on your feed bill.

New Book on the Potter System

of Selecting Laying and Non-Laying Hens and Egg Production

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American Poultry Journal has become so big and the articles therein so costly that we will not attempt to give the subscriber a better paper for 50 cents a year, as we know that it's impossible. We don't want to stop where we are, as that would be an injustice to our subscribers, so there is only one way out of it, and that is, INCREASE THE VALUE and THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, thereby putting American Poultry Journal in a class by itself.

January 1st, 1913

The subscription price of American Poultry Journal will be increased to One Dollar per year. Until that time subscriptions will be taken at the old rate of 50 cents per year or three years for One Dollar.

American Poultry Journal is issued once a month, contains an average of 150 pages each issue and is profusely illustrated.

Price 5c per copy, 50c per year. After January 1st, 10c per copy, \$1 per year. Ask your newsdealer for a copy today.

Our Great Last Chance Offer, Void After January 1, 1913

One copy of Potter's remarkable book, "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" and a full year's subscription to American Poultry Journal (12 issues) \$1.00 or, One Copy "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" and American Poultry Journal 3 full years (36 issues) only \$1.50

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as discussed and submitted by advertisers. Our readers will find in these brief mentions of special features, of claims advanced and short business arguments, much information of a nature which will not only add substantially to their knowledge of current trade happenings and affairs, but may help materially to decide subsequent buying problems.

Heneta and Henola System.

Some very interesting and instructive literature is being mailed free by the Heneta Bone Co., Newark, N. J. This, if requested, will include a Balanced Ration Bulletin giving a number of formulas for chick food, mash food, and scratch food for poultry, as well as growing and fattening rations for ducks. When writing them please mention this paper.

The Farm Boiler for You.

D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Illinois, invite the attention of live stock feeders to their Profit Farm Boiler, which has been tested by a quarter century of use and has been found entirely worthy the confidence of all users. The high price of stock food stuff makes it an object at this time, to any who are interested, to write for literature describing this very timely and valuable implement for the stock farm. Please ask for Circular D, and mention the name of this publication.

Big Bone Cutter Value at \$5.00.

It is to be hoped that none will overlook the generous offer of the Stratton Mfg. Co., of Erie, Pa.

This firm manufactures the famous "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter, a staunch, rapid, large capacity machine, retailing at the extraordinary low price of \$5 and up.

To show what confidence the manufacturers have in the "Dandy" Bone Cutter, they are perfectly willing to ship the machine for thirty days free trial to any poultryman or farmer. Reader desiring a good bone cutter should get in touch with this firm right away.

The Incubator Outlook.

Sales of Mammoths Will Eclipse all Previous Records.

Poultry writers are generally agreed that this winter and coming spring will see new high market records for poultry and eggs. It is evident that the supply is insufficient to meet the country's consumption. The inevitable result is found to be that next spring more amateurs will want to take up poultry, and that the poultry plants will increase their stock.

The wideawake poultrymen are already preparing for this opportunity to reap golden profits. They realize that the man who has the right equipment to do custom hatching and to handle baby chicks will have more business offered him than he can handle. The man who selects the incubator that requires the least attention can handle the largest volume of business, and makes the most money.

The Candee is automatic. It is made up in sections that are quickly set up and easily enlarged. It meets the practical requirements, and its use on many of the

most noted farms and country estates attests its successful operation. In capacity, the Candee holds from 1,200 to 20,000 eggs, divided into 300 egg compartments, all supplied from one heater. If you wish to know more about this wonderful incubator, and how it fits your business, send for a catalogue to the Candee Incubator and Brooder Company, Dept. 18, Eastwood, N. Y.

Increase in Subscription Price.

The publishers of *American Poultry Journal* advise us that on January 1, 1913, the subscription price of *American Poultry Journal*, Chicago, Ills., will be advanced to \$1 per year. Until that date subscriptions will be taken at the old price of 50c. per year, or three years for \$1.

No one will say that *American Poultry Journal* has not been worth one dollar per year in the past, but the good things they have in store for their subscribers will make each month's issue worth more than one dollar. The colored plates that will appear in future issues, beginning with November, 1912, will alone be worth the subscription price, to say nothing about the vast fund of knowledge that will be given subscribers through the reading columns by their great staff of writers.

Dr. Prince T. Woods, an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to poultry, will continue to conduct the "Question and Answer" department, the "Poultryman's Calendar," "News, Notes and Comments," besides writing many of the leading articles on housing, feeding, breeding, marketing, etc., that will appear during the next year.

Helen T. Woods will continue to give readers the best information obtainable in the "Home and Table" department; also in the "Women's Poultry" department.

F. S. Shureman, one of the best posted men on all things pertaining to the poultry industry in this country, will tell each month what is going on in this great poultry world of ours.

H. H. Stoddard, the veteran poultryman and writer, will continue his Southwest department, which has created so much interest the past year. He will also write one of the leading articles each month. It is conceded by everybody that the articles by Mr. Stoddard, that have appeared in *American Poultry Journal* the

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any poultry paper, farm paper, fruit paper, magazine, standard work, modern fiction, or book on any and every subject in combination with FARM-POULTRY. Our arrangements with publishers throughout the United States enable us to accept your orders, have them filled with promptness and dispatch, and almost invariably at a material saving to you over the regular advertised price.

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past year, are the best that have ever been written on poultry subjects, and they have been written from practical experience. Future articles will be just as good, or better.

Miss Carey, of England, will tell how they raise thoroughbred poultry on the other side of the big pond.

H. P. Schwab, the well known breeder and judge, will continue his "Chick Chat" department; report the large eastern shows as only he can report them, and will also furnish articles on showing, judging, and mating Barred Rocks.

C. W. Zimmer will give the readers of *American Poultry Journal* many valuable hints on how to advertise the poultry business successfully, in his "Good to Know" department.

I. K. Felch, the father of poultrydom, will contribute articles from his vast store

of knowledge that will be of great value to the present day fancier.

Chas. H. Simmonds, one of the younger poultry writers, will continue his series of articles on the different phases of poultry industry.

Many other writers of note will give *American Poultry Journal* readers the best to be had from time to time.

The editorial pages of *American Poultry Journal* will be conducted along the same conservative lines as in the past, free from personal animosity or bickerings of any kind whatsoever.

American Poultry Journal is issued once a month, contains an average of 150 pages each issue, and is profusely illustrated.

Ask your newsdealer for a copy of the November issue, or send direct to *American Poultry Journal*, 542 N. So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

SPECIFY "Tycos"—ALWAYS!

When you buy an incubator or a brooder, always specify that it be equipped with a "Tycos" thermometer. It will cost no more than an ordinary instrument.

Your dealer will be glad to furnish it. Its absolute reliability will insure a certainty in your hatches you can secure in no other way. A good machine should have a good thermometer—one that is accurate.

The accuracy of "Tycos" is permanent and dependable. "Tycos" thermometers in your incubators and brooders mean Bigger Hatches; Better Chicks; Larger Profits. Always specify "Tycos"

Demand "Tycos" Thermometers

MR. DEALER, your customers want them—in many cases insist upon them. Every "Tycos" equipped machine you sell means a Satisfied Customer. You can increase your sales by insisting on a "Tycos" in every incubator and brooder you handle. Many large manufacturers now put "Tycos" instruments in their entire output. They realize the greater value to the buyer of machines so equipped.



"Tycos" Instruments give best service because they are made right and are carefully tested before leaving the factory

PRICES

"Tycos" Incubator Thermometer (Like Cut)	\$ 75
"Tycos" Certified Incubator Thermometer	1.50
"Tycos" Brooder Thermometer	.75
"Tycos" Electric Alarm Thermometer	5.00
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"Tycos" Hygrometer	1.50

"Incubator Thermometer Tips"

is a valuable little book filled with hatching and brooding information.

Every poultryman should have a copy. Sent Free on request. Write today—now.



Traer, Ia.
I find that by using your "Tycos" Thermometer that my incubator has at least made a gain of 40% hatch, for which I credit nothing but the Thermometer.

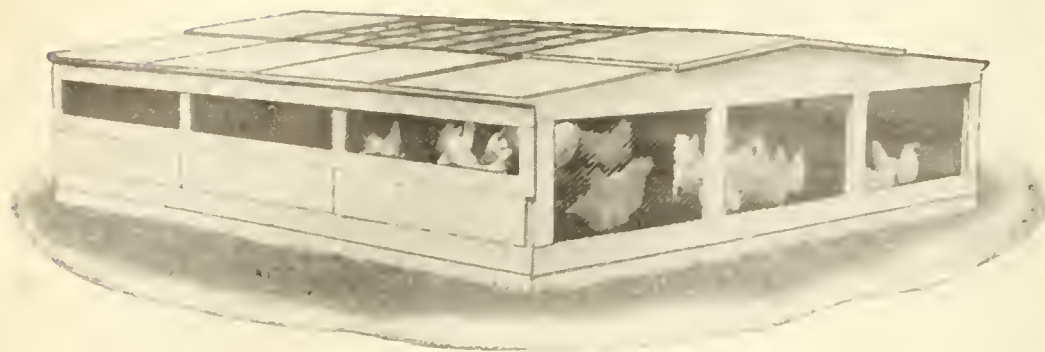
Yours truly,
(Signed)
HENRY OTT.

Taylor Instrument Companies, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

World's Largest Makers of Thermometers For All Purposes; Barometers and Scientific Instruments.

Where "Tycos" Thermometers Come From

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



The New Philo Utility Coop.

New Philo Utility Coop.

The coop is twelve feet square and about three feet high, with a gable roof seven inches higher in the center than at the eaves. Being low, it has two advantages—all work on the inside can be easily done from the outside through the movable sections of the roof, and in winter the natural heat of the hens is conserved and kept close to where they work and roost.

The roof is made in fourteen sections, seven on each side. Of these seven sections, six are covered with prepared roofing paper, and one is a sash, which is placed in the upper half, and equally distant from each end. The sash and the two other sections comprising the upper half of each side of the roof are fastened in position. The four sections comprising the lower half are movable, and each one can be pushed back under the upper section for the purpose of gaining access to the interior. In warm weather these can be pushed back a few inches so as to permit the escape of the heated air.

There are four feed troughs so built that when in place the outside forms a part of the coop, but which can be tilted outward, being balanced on the bottom edge, and cleaned and filled with feed, and then tilted back in place.

The nest boxes are placed near the top, at the roosting end of the coop, on both east and west sides. These have hinged doors that are fastened up during the day and closed at night to shut out broody hens, and to prevent roosting on the eggs.

Where the soil is light and porous, no floor will be needed during the summer, as the ground can be kept in good condition by frequent stirring when the grain is buried.

This coop is another instance of "building better than we knew," for while it was first planned to help poultrymen to a better system of housing, it was soon seen that it would be of still greater advantage to the villager and suburbanite who would like to keep fifty or more fowls to produce market eggs and to raise broilers, and who has only limited room, and not much time to care for eight or ten small coops.

This coop will successfully accommodate 50 of any of the large breeds of fowls, and from 60 to 70 Leghorns. From 75 to 100 chicks, when taken from the brooder coops, can be placed in one of these with perfect safety.

The price of this coop is \$40 equipped for northern climates; or \$35 equipped for the South. For further particulars, address the Cycle Hatcher Co., 333 Lehigh Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

Ferris Improved White Leghorns.

Many have heard of Ferris Improved White Leghorns, and the splendid success Mr. Ferris has had in combining laying and exhibition qualities in this famous strain.

There is said to be more money nowadays in egg farming than in any other branch of the poultry industry, and much of the credit for this is due to the heavy egg yields it is now possible to secure by the use of bred-to-lay stock such as has been developed by Mr. Ferris, proprietor of Ferris Leghorn Farms, 918 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Send for the forty page illustrated catalogue which will be sent free to anyone who mentions this paper when writing. It shows dozens of views of the farm, and explains at length the methods that have been followed in building up the laying and exhibition qualities of this strain. Ferris Leghorns have been able to carry

away their share of the leading prizes at every show where they have been exhibited.

Every bird is sold under "The Ferris Selling Plan," a new method of selling that gives the buyer much greater protection than has ever been considered possible before. In addition to the usual method of allowing the return of birds not satisfactory, Mr. Ferris insures them for 30 days, and if any birds die during the 30 days, he replaces these birds free of charge, and also permits the return of birds that contract colds or show any signs of sickness during the 30 days. Every customer must be fully satisfied before the sale is considered closed.

The "How" and "Why" of Getting Eggs.

A question often asked of men who are making good money by keeping hens is: *How do you do it?*

Now this is a natural question, for thousands of persons have tried poultry culture and failed at it; and thousands who haven't tried it, would like to try it if only they knew just how to make it go. For, beyond question, no quiet, respectable business is more inviting to the average man or woman with a back yard or a small lot, than poultry culture. So this short article is meant to give a few substantial facts to beginners in poultry culture, and thus to try to put them on the right track at the start.

One thing is worth remembering right here, and that is this: Take all the information available on the subject of poultry culture and give it due consideration, but temper your study with common sense, and practice only those teachings which seem reasonable.

If you do this, you will avoid a hundred

ATTENTION POULTRYMEN!

Every fancier must appreciate the advertising value of original cuts to illustrate his catalogue, folder, business card, envelope, letter head, etc. A good photograph of a prize winner or typical specimen of his stock enables him to obtain a fine printing half-tone of suitable size which, as an advertising investment, cannot be surpassed. Considering the permanent value of such cuts, the expense is small.

WHEN YOU NEED

half-tones, line cuts or electrotypes, for whatever purpose, let us co-operate with you for their production. Write us fully and freely about what you require of that nature, or send us the photograph or drawing, with a brief statement of your intentions, and we will give you careful and conservative advice prompted by years of experience in this line. Nothing will be done about the making of cuts until definitely authorized by you.

WE WILL SAVE YOU

money, as our special arrangement with Boston's leading Engraving Company permits us to have your work done at very lowest prices. If your photograph is lacking in clearness or insufficient in detail, we will tell you so—unhesitatingly—for a poor cut, by the unfavorable impression it creates, is a positive detriment. If there is any remedy, it will be outlined, and all expense clearly understood in advance. Let us handle such propositions together, you making us responsible as your adviser and executive, thereby insuring the greatest economy and fullest satisfaction.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.

pitfalls which have more than once proved the undoing of the over-enthusiastic. So go slowly and go sure.

Now, as to what the would-be keeper of hens *should* do. We will pass lightly over cleanliness and warm houses, variety of foods and pure water, sufficient grit and green stuff, (for these are the things that your common sense has told you must be properly attended to), and we will come right down to the essential thing—the one principle on which all poultry success is founded.

We can describe it to you in two words—*good digestion*. For a hen, like a cow or steer, must possess a strong digestive apparatus, or she can't make proper use of food, is very likely to develop disease, and is certain to be unprolific.

So the first, and we might say the constant aim of the hen man must be to

strengthen digestion. And this is done most surely by giving, every day, small doses of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in the warm mash which you feed your hens, known among poultrymen the country over as the "tonic idea." For that's what Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a really is—a tonic; a positive aid to the process of digestion. Its use eliminates food waste and makes food economy a fact. It causes so great a proportion of the daily ration to digest, that egg production is increased without a resort to hurtful stimulants. All of which proves Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to be a pretty good thing to investigate.

"What did you have in your garden last summer?"

"Cochin-Chinas, Plymouth Rocks, and Leghorns."—Exchange.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence

HERE is illustrated the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Poultry and Garden Fence. It's full height is 58 inches, and there are 19 line wires, closely spaced at the bottom. Note its neat appearance. It is just as good as it looks, for this fence, like all other "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing, is made of our special Open Hearth wire, heavily galvanized with pure zinc by the best process, and

Electrically Welded

at every point where one wire touches another

THE WELD THAT HELD is the only inseparable, dependable, fence joint—the only perfectly practical joint made without waste of wire and loss of strength to the fence. The present-day "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences are unique in their many exclusive points of superiority, and have proven in the field their greater strength, durability and economy over any other.

SEE YOUR DEALER

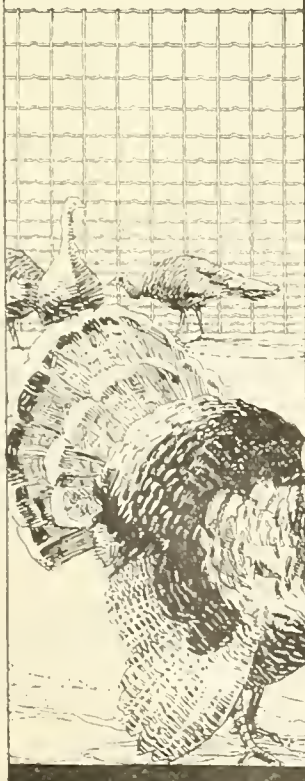
Ask him about "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences; or write

us for new catalogue of styles and sizes for every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN, CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Makers of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Barbed Wire; Bright, Annealed and Galvanized Wire; Hard Spring Coil Wire; Twisted Cable Wire; Fence Staples; Poultry Netting Staples; Standard Wire Nails; Galvanized Wire Nails, Large Head Roofing Nails; "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.



To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.